BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1855.....NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
Do o	12 o.	do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN J. MOORE,
Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, and will attend promptly and faithfully to all business in his line. Can be found at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Dec. 14th.—[15-6t.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES & PROVISIONS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE NEAR THE RAILDOAD,
Will attend promptly to all business in his line.
Dec. 21.—16-tSM.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 193-1m—34-tf

FRENCH & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.
ROBT. S. FRENCH and NEILL A. McLEAN have associated in the practice of law.
They will attend the Superior and County Courts of

NEW HANOVER,	RICHMOND,
ROBESON,	COLUMBUS,
BLADEN,	CUMBERLAND.

Nov. 30.—73-4t—14-4t

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—
Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also establish-ed in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9 -23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of Law.
Bladen County. Fall Term, 1855.

WHEREAS, at this Term, it is ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity be held on the fourth Monday in January, A. D., 1856—being the 28th day of the month. Notice is therefore hereby given to all suitors, witnesses, and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 4th Monday in January next as aforesaid.
Witness: Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.
Nov. 23d.—[12-6t. K. McLEOD, C. S. C.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1856.
A regular and thorough course of study has been adopted, in order to graduation. In addition to the usual English branches, we are prepared to give instruction in the Ancient and Modern Languages. In the department of Music, instruction will be furnished on the Harp, Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in *Musical Composition* and Vocal Music. In the department of Fine Arts, every attention is paid to Drawing, in all its varieties, Oil and Grecian Painting, Landscape Painting in Crayon, Wax Work, Embroidery, Fancy Work, &c. The professors and teachers will strive to render their respective departments highly interesting and improving, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of their pupils. The President and his lady have control of the domestic department, and will be especially careful to afford the Boarders every attention and comfort necessary to render the College a pleasant home. The healthfulness of Warrenton and its accessibility render it a safe and convenient place to which persons may send their children to acquire an education. Our charges are as low as can be afforded in institutions of similar advantages.—Payments one-half in advance, and no deduction after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness. For particulars, address REV. T. S. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 30, 1855.—13-tf President.

SELECT SCHOOL,
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tunesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.
The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.
Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.
The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville, county, N. C.
October 30, 1855 —[9-3m

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-lt—1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854 -51-tf.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!

JUST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five bbls. best Clarified Cider Vinegar, superior article. Low for cash at [Nov. 9th.] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH

Per Schrs. George M. Smith and Geo. Mangham,
25 BBLS. R. L. & A Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 40 bxs of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat
Low for cash, at No. 11 North Water street.
Nov. 8th. GEO. H. KELLEY.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

General Notices.

NOTICE.

I SHALL be compelled to enforce the collection of all claims due me as Administrator of James H. Jorman, dec'd., unless settled by the first day of January next. Heavy liabilities will not admit of further indulgence.
Nov. 30th.—[13-5t. WM. J. HOUSTON, Adm'r.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place on which he now resides, lying in Bladen county, five miles west of White Hall, on the Brown Marsh Road; containing between 400 and 500 acres, about 30 acres of which are cleared, the balance is excellent TURPENTINE LAND. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-houses on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such land, would do well to call immediately, as the opportunity will not be offered after the first of January. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to LEWIS HINES.
Bladen Co., Oct. 5th.—[3m*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT KENANSVILLE DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the HOUSE AND LOT on which he now resides. The House is convenient and in good repair, with all suitable out-houses attached The lot contains six acres, more or less. A good well of excellent water on the premises.
For terms, etc., apply on the premises to
Oct. 5, 1855.—5-3m GEORGE DAHMER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.

WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31. 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

491 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the above named quantity of LAND, lying on the Sound, and within a mile and a half of the Cape Fear river, and ten miles from Wilmington. The Land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Ground-peas, Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. There is about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of excellent SWAMP LAND, most of it standing in its original growth; lying from seventeen to twenty-five feet above the level of the Sound. There is about Forty Acres HAMMOCK LAND, most of which is diked in; and Seventy-Five Acres of CLEARED LAND, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out-Houses, with good Spring water, and young thrifty Orchard on the premises. Also, a first-rate Mill seat, with the stones and irons where formally was a Mill. I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one or more, as may suit best. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Wilmington, P. O., New Hanover county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in this land.
W. D. WORTHAM.
Oct. 12th, 1855.—†6-tf

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₩ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 700 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros deAfrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sep 1st, 52-tf

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.

WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and traveling Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
Nov. 30th. SHEPARD & MYERS.

GOLDSBORO' LOTS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL fine building lots in the flourishing town of Goldsboro', on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, may be had by calling on WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 30th.—[13-1m.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.

THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices than any other house in town.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Nov. 30th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

BEAVER FELT HATS.

MISSES' and Infants' White Beaver Felt Hats. A small lot for sale at very low figures to close out.
Nov. 30th. SHEPARD & MYERS.

General Notices.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, the undersigned offers for sale his plantation, "Cedar Forest," situated on the Sound and Cape Fear River, in the County of New Hanover, 13 miles below Wilmington, containing 1,600 ACRES OF LAND, of which 160 acres are cleared and under fence, a portion of it good GROUND PEA LAND. A large quantity of TURPENTINE and TAR may be produced, and the facility for making money by sending fire wood to market is excellent. There is on this place a considerable body of MARSH which might be converted into rice land; and I doubt not would be very productive. Fish and Oysters may be had in abundance, and the Oysters, for size and excellence of flavor, are surpassed by none in the State.
The improvements consist of a small Dwelling, Kitchen and all necessary out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary. The place possesses may advantages, which when viewed, cannot be overlooked by the most superficial observer. For health it is equaledby few locations in Eastern Carolina.
To any person wishing to secure a residence on the Sound the present opportunity should not be passed unheeded.
Dec. 11.—15-3m J. G. PICKETT.

STOREHOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT BEAR SWAMP P. O., DUPLIN CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS TO retire to a more private life, offers for sale his STOREHOUSE and LOT, consisting of one acre of Land, on the East side of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, 4 miles above Warsaw, and 5 miles below Faison's Depot, at which place is a good stand for a country store; there is now a Post Office at the place, which receives two mails per day, one from the South at 9 A. M., and the other from the North at 4½ P. M. The Storehouse is 24 by 16 feet, with a shed 24 by 12 feet, with a good brick chimney. Also, a Warehouse, 18 by 14 feet
If application is made soon a small stock of goods, now on hand, can be bought very low with the premises, if desired. If application is not made by the 7th of January next, the goods will be sold at public auction, on the premises.
Dec 14.—15-tIF L. R. LOFTIN.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

WILL BE HIRED OUT, ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1856, at the Court House door in the town of Clinton, Sampson County, for the ensuing twelve months, a number of NEGRO MEN, mostly good Turpentine hands. Also, several likely BOYS and GIRLS. The usual bond will be required. A. HOLMES.
Dec. 14.—15-tIJ.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL MAKE APPLICATION for a certificate for a duplicate for twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, the original having been destroyed by accident.
Dec. 14.—15-6t C. MONTAGUE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has improved and unimproved lots in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, and several tracts of land in said county which he desires to sell. Persons wishing to engage in business in Elizabethtown can be accommodated with vacant lots, lots with dwellings on them, or one lot with a fine store building on it, and situated in the best part of the town. The tracts of land are on Turnbull and Colley, well timbered with pine and cypress. If this property is not disposed of by private sale, the whole will be sold by public auction before the Court House door in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 5th of February next.
Particulars may be had by applying to the undersigned, or, in his absence, to Mr. George R. Tait.
J. G. MacDUGALD.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Dec. 14.—[15-4t.
[Weekly Herald & Fay. Weekly Observer copy 4 weeks.]

4,001 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE above named quantity of land, lying on the Sound, within a mile and a half of the Cape Fear River and ten miles from Wilmington. The land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Ground Peas, Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. There is about one hundred and fifty acres of good Swamp and Hammock Lands; the Swamp Land standing in the original growth, and has a good fall, easily drained. There is about 80 acres of cleared land, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and other out-buildings, and well one or more will be sold with the premises, or all to may be obtained by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, New Hanover County, N. C.
Dec, 14—15-6t LARKINS LANIER.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime in October last, his negro man known as "JACK SALTER." Said negro is about 23 years old—about six feet high, and spare built. He formerly belonged to Mr. James Bryant of Bladen county, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of his plantation, or that of Isaac Wright, Esq., in the same county, as he has a wife in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said negro to M. Cronly, Esq., in Wilmington, or to the subscriber, E. A. HAWES.
Black River, New Hanover co., Dec. 14.—[15-4t.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR School District No. 4, New Hanover County. Apply to O. F. ALEXANDER, JOHN W. HOWARD, R. EVERETT, } Committee.
Dec. 11th.—[15-3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against trespassing in any manner or form either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light or otherwise, or pillaging in any manner any of his lands in the County of Onslow, N C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Dec. 7th.—[14-3m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO US made, by the late John C. Huhn, we will, on Wednesday the 2nd day of January next, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, proceed to sell at public auction, that valuable tract of land with improvements, situated on the East side of, and adjoining the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road four miles from Wilmington, and containing by estimate EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TWO ACRES. The above land is very desirably located, is susceptible of high improvement and offers a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in a market farm. The sale will be at six and twelve months, with interest from date, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.
J. G. BAUMAN,
F. M. AGOSTINI.
Nov. 30-73-1w-1bs—14-ts [Commercial copy.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 1st inst., his negro man named MORRIS HAYS, purchased from T. H. Williams, of New Hanover County. Said boy is 5 feet 6 inches high, bright mulatto, upper front teeth very large and wide apart, and weighs about 160 pounds. He is lurking either in Cumberland, Bladen or New Hanover County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C., or Ten Dollars for his confinement in an Jail in the State. H. BONHAM.
Nov. 29th, 1855—72-1t—13-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS.
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1855.

The Future.

Harper for January has a quaint sort of illustrated extravaganza, purporting to set forth an interview had with a citizen of the Thirty-first century. It is conceived more in a spirit of satire than seriousness, but some things are calculated to awaken thought. Paris in the year 3000 is one of the pictures—a ruined tower, a guant and howling wolf crouching among the rank weeds overgrowing the seats of grandeur and the foundation of palaces, a broken arch or two, tumuli here and there, mark the spot where Paris once stood. Who will say that in the revolution of eleven centuries and a half, all this may not be accomplished. What has been may be again, nay, we rather *think* will be; power is finding new seats, art and civilization new homes.

But we have not now simply to do with speculations, we are looking nearer home. To-day the corner-stone of a new Town Hall has been laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, and in the presence of the assembled Wilmington of 1855. About fifty years ago a public building was commenced on the same site. That building is now no more.—Neither stone, brick nor beam, stands as a relic of the past—a pretty long past in the history of our new country and our growing town. What changes have taken place around the Old Academy in the half century of its existence—how has the aspect of everything been altered. The town has grown, doubled, quadrupled, quintupled its population, its trade, its boundaries, its importance. Most of its old landmarks have passed away. The steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph, have sprung into exitence. The outer world has changed, but man has varied little. The corner-stone of the Old Academy was laid amid the wild warfare of the First Napoleon; that of the new Town Hall amid the conflicts, equally sanguine and destructive, of the Third Emperor of that name. Human passions, for good or for evil are self-existent and indestructible by outer, artificial, physical influences or causes.

No corner-stone has yet been found among the ruins of the old building. We cannot definitely ascertain whether any was placed there. But if one were to be discovered would not its contents be regarded now almost in the light of antiquities. How we should look over the small, discolored papers of those days, to see who did business, and what they advertised, who were the men in authority, what the editor or editors thought—how they speculated upon the war in Europe as we speculate now.

Among the things deposited in the corner-stone just laid, are copies of the papers of the day, *but no President's Message*. As many of our State papers as were conveniently procurable of a late date are there, our own little "Daily" and more ample weekly among the number. On the fourth page of our daily will be found the Town Government, the officers of the banks, of the courts, of the railroads, auctioneers, notaries, and so on. Should that cornerstone and its contents ever see the light again, the readers of the future day will no doubt speculate on what manner of men these old time fellows were, and wonder how they contrived to exist in such a slow age as the 19th century, smart enough in its way but monstrously behind the progress of a more "progressive" age. When we strained a point some years since to start a daily issue in our good town, we thought that we were pushing ahead about as fast as the law allowed. Will or will not the men who come after us a century or two removed, turn a queer, quizzical glance upon our issues, and those of our cotemporaries, and wonder at us quite as much as we would now do at the resurrected remains of the journalism of the 18th century? We rather think they will.

Let the town keep on growing and things will be mightily transmogrified before this deposite for the information of posterity can again see the light.—Houses will have taken the place of vacant lots, manufactures have arisen to maintain an industrious, working population, and that crowning effort of civilization and necessary of health and safety for all crowded populations, an abundant supply of water be introduced.

Oh, ye men of the great 20th, 21st, or 22d centuries, living in the light of that advanced age, deal gently, we beseech you, with the memories of are doing the best we can to get into the middle of next week. We are spreading ourselves and going it with a rush. Yea, verily.

But let us make one bargain with intermediate times. Do, oh do, be sparing of great Lexicographers; be not fruitful of Noah Websters, or this tongue which we call English, will in a century or two be a dead language—or only readable through the assistance of a glossary. Oh, ye seven wise men of Gotham, and seven and seventy wiser men of New England have mercy upon posterity—deprive not future ages of our wisdom, nor let the Congressional Globe and the Bunkum speeches be sealed books to the free and independent citizens of the new State of Patagonia, admitted March 15th, 2155. We would put in a good word for the Constitution, but really it don't seem worth while; although still in a living language, politicians seem altogether to make it a dead letter.

But before these things come to pass, you, dear reader, and all of us, and all whose names figure in our humble sheet, and all who now tread the earth, will be dust, and our souls with the saints, we trust.

[Daily Journal of yesterday.

Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

A number of the friends of this distinguished gentleman recently held a meeting in the city of Philadelphia with a view of bringing forward his claims as Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and have issued an address to the Democratic electors of the United States, a copy of which has been forwarded to us in advance of its regular publication. With the political opinions of Mr. Dallas' friends we fully coincide. They are broad and national—in a word, they are Democratic, and we will add to this, that in Mr. Dallas, as a Democrat, a national man and distinguished statesman, we have every confidence, and to him, as the standard-bearer of our party, we would cheerfully give our best support. But the particular individual who is to occupy that important and responsible position remains yet to be chosen by the delegates of the national Democracy, to assemble in convention sometime in the coming summer, at Cincinnati. In regard to the nominee of that Convention, we have but one condition, but one proviso and exception. He must be a true, a sound and a national Democrat, and he must not be tinctured with any of the isms, fusions, notions or fanaticisms of the day. We quote from the address one paragraph, which is worthy of all attention:

> A divided or diminished vote will probably devolve the election of a President upon the House of Representatives in Congress. It may result in the election of an opponent, and the consequent evils of a sectional or irresolute administration. Let our preferences, then, be expressed with submission to the will of the greater number, without factious pertinacity or the disparagement of any, whose pretensions are thought worthy of serious consideration by any section of the party. Let our representatives in convention truly represent the whole party, not fragmentary parts of it, and firmly resolve to sacrifice all differences of minor moment upon the altar of patriotism.

All this is as true as preaching ought to be. All minor, sectional or personal considerations, ought to be lost sight of in the general good. All ambitions, all mere preferences for men, ought to be and must be sunk in devotion to the great interests of the party and its principles, by all those who recognise in that party and in those principles, the great national conservative power of the country. But let what will come to pass—be it defeat or be it victory, no single jot or tittle of principle must be yielded, no responsibility evaded. The country is tired of isms and orders, and new-fangled notions. It is ready again to rally around the good old, time-honored Standard of Democracy. It will be displayed broadly, fearlessly and uncompromisingly.

But while we honor Mr. Dallas, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Buchannan, Mr. Hunter, and a host of other good and true men from both sections of the Union, we leave ourselves perfectly free to act as circumstances may require, ready to support the candidate of the National Democratic party, confident that he will be such a man as we have indicated.

CONGRESS.—The disorganized condition of the House is becoming chronic. Christmas is upon us, and the Hall of the House contains only a meeting of members, but no co-ordinate branch of the government. No vote was taken on Saturday, from the ascertained hopelessness of any result. Many of the members will, no doubt, visit their homes and have the opportunity of consultation with their friends and constituents. Something may come out of all this. What, we cannot pretend to say, nor do we know any person that can. The friends of the National Administration are in the minority. They are powerless, save for the assertion of their principles, and these are something dearer to them than place or power—something for which they stand up with a unity of purpose—a mutual confidence, an unflinching determination, to which the history of the country affords few parallels and no superior. They stand up as men and as a party having a past and looking to a future in the history of the country—not the mere offspring of an hour, not the mere creature of a temporary excitement—broken, discordant and hetrogeneous, as is the accidental majority.

The Democrats in and out of the House stand firm. They oppose the Black Republicans that would free the black slave and the Know Nothingism that would degrade the free white man. They have nothing to do with fusion, or isms. Powerless to make others right they have still the determination to be right themselves. They have declared their principles—they have erected their standard—they rally around it—they do their duty. Upon their head rests no responsibility. Here is what the Democrats—the immortal seventy-four say:—

> "*Resolved*, That the democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern, and western, as well as southern States of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the know-nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens against their opponents of every deseription whatever, either the so-called republicans, know-nothings, or fusionists; and to this end, we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the constitution and Union throughout the country."

If there is to be any bargain or sale, any trading off of votes or surrendering of principles, they are not the men to do it. Does any one expect it? We think not. The man who does will inevitably be disappointed.

Now let us turn to the resolutions adopted by the Know-Nothing State Council of Pennsylvania, held at Reading in July last. Among the resolutions we find the following:

> "*Resolved*, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise."

Which resolution stood and stands as the authoritative declaration of the order in Pennsylvania, to which Mr. Fuller and his friends belong. But perhaps it will be said that it was repudiated by somebody.—Yes, so it was by ten out of one hundred and sixty-six delegates! But it was the platform of the order and the order's candidates, upon which they were supported by Mr. Fuller and the rest. Does any Southern man for a moment expect the Democrats to go over to Mr. Fuller? Ought they, making in themselves a harmonious, constitutional party, to go over to a fragment of the opposition, to support a man like Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania, a member of the Order in a State whose Grand Council passed such a resolution as that which we have quoted. We put it to the good sense of every man in the community;—every man in town or country who may read this simple statement. Then are the Democrats right—right North and South—consistent with their principles.—*Daily Journal, 24th.*

There is little to say about Congress, since that branch of the government is at a dead lock and can't get started. There is really nothing done towards the solution of the vexed question of the speakership. We don't know when there will be. The Democrats hold their ground—unmoved, unmovable, they hold fast to their integrity.

☞ Christmas passed off with unusual spirit, so far as the crowd in the streets was concerned. We have never seen more people abroad. The "D. Q. I.'s" and the "Great Moguls" were out in strength, and added to the life and merriment of the occasion. This is a matter of fun, without any harm or possibility of harm in it. It is fantastical and ludicrous without shadow of offence. Success to it.

It is hardly probable that as much gunpowder was consumed here yesterday as at the seige of Sepastopol on the memorable 17th of September; still, there was considerable, if not more. We question if John Chinaman has any better customer for his fireworks, crackers especially, than our good town of Wilmington, that is, in proportion to population.

During the day everything was perfectly orderly, and, so far as appearances went, not even the most rigid temperance man could find any reason to complain. Away towards the small hours, some stray shouts might have indicated a different state of things in some isolated cases, but no more than usual and not much less, we think.

By degrees even these sounds died away, and nothing was heard but the wild, mournful wailing of the tempest, broken by an occasional sob and moan, that required little effort of the imagination to change into

* * * the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony;

and many a wild cry, we fear, was borne off on the bosom of last night's tempest—borne off from lips now pale in death, from forms soon to be washed up stark and cold on the wintry shore. God help the mariner; and God help and shield the helpless ones, who tremble at every blast that sweeps over the treacherous element, bearing on its bosom the son, husband or father, the stay of some humble family, the light of some humble fire-side.

"John Kuner" is dead. After growing weaker and weaker for years, he finally gave up the ship yesterday. John is dead and buried. He was worn out and used up.

It is to-day clear and cold, but pleasant. We trust that it may continue so until after the 1st of January and the transaction of the hiring and other business incident to the beginning of the year.

We have a sort of notion that most of us white folks of the ugly sex, had our Christmas spree out last week, and ought to keep as straight as a shingle this week, if not somewhat straighter. The book-store has fancy books—the toy shops fancy toys, everybody something fancy for Christmas, and two miserable little scoundrels of darkies passed our office this minute howling *a la* John Kuner—confound them. The weather is, as usual, gloomy, and the fog this morning was dense enough to rejoice the soul of a Cockney. Upon the whole we are laying in a stock of three cent pieces and will be ready for any emergency. We will be liberal, we will make presents, we will go three cents—a dime would break us. It is a great world and said to be circular, so that the whole thing is as broad as it's long.

Daily Journal, 24th.

DEATH OF "SATAN."—The Rev. Robert Montgomery, a clergyman and poet, generally known as "Satan Montgomery," died recently in England. He was the author of a poem entitled Satan, hence his strange sobriquet. His real name was Gomery, but he adopted the name of the great Sheffield bard.

☞ The little old town or city of Bethlehem, of Judah, stands now about as it stood eighteen hundred and fifty-five years ago. Even then it was a little old city of the hillside, among a poor and primitive people. Neither the people nor the place have changed much in the long lapse of ages. On the supposed site of the "Grotto of the Nativity" rests the church built there in the fourth century by the Empress Helena, and around it cluster the convents of the Catholics, the Greeks and the Armenians, marking, or supposed to mark, some spot memorable in the life of our Savior. The state of society, the manners and customs of the people, as described by travellers of the present day, carry one's mind away back to the far past. Roman or Saracen, Turk or Christian, it is essentially the same. The physical aspects of nature, the social aspects of society, among the changeless orientals, bear more emphatic testimony to the historical truth of the Evangelical narrative, than the spirit which now seems to animate too many of the professed followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, does to the vitality of His precepts in their hearts.

We are now in the nineteenth century, and, with a strangely unaccountable feeling, we seem even to glory in the number of the centuries that separate us from the actual presence of the Savior upon earth—from that fullness of time in which he came to seek and to save those that were lost. In the pride of our hearts we despise the people of the olden times—their humble dependence, their trusting hope. Are we better or happier than they? Are our *isms* and our notions such mighty things after all? Are the special revelations of pine tables or three-legged stools to supersede Moses and the Prophets, and all sorts of anonymous ghosts to upset the religious belief of centuries? We are going into the nineteenth century, and the world is not christian yet. Not one-fourth of the earth's inhabitants are so even in name. Of those calling themselves christians, how many do as they would be done by? How many respect the rights and feelings of others as they would that others should respect theirs? In our own land is this spirit abroad, or has not, rather, a feeling of spiritual pride and bitterness arisen in its stead? Let us pause and consider of it. There is abundant room.

But we are almost preaching, and God knows we are no preacher. We took up our pen to wish our readers, one and all, "a merry Christmas," and find that we have mused on until merriment is the last thing in our thoughts. Old memories come thronging up at such times; old friends, old days, old hopes—all gone, floated off in that returnless tide that is fast bearing us, too, onward to the ocean of eternity.

They say that we never forget. That somewhere in the chambers of our brain every act and thought and word is recorded and placed away for future use—for pleasure or for pain—to torture or to bless. It may be so; but of many of these chambers, we ourselves may have long lost the key—we know not of their existence even, until suddenly some chance association, some stray word or look may cause them and all that they contain to flash across us with an electric thrill. Years have rolled off our head—we are with the buried past.—We are boys again—we have hopes and aspirations not yet chilled to death or rendered ridiculous even to our own eyes by the stern experiences of life—The vision passes away and we return with a sigh to the dull round of daily life, suddened to feel that such things have been, but can be no more for ever. Perhaps it is some painful scene—some sad parting that memory brings up before us, and we sigh over that too, less, it may be in actual sorrow over the past, than in regretful consciousness that such is life, and such it must always be. Well, well, what difference does it make after all. High or low, straight or [illegible] men meet together in the grave, to which each succeeding Christmas is a fresh mile stone to mark our progress. There the wicked cease from troubling and there the weary be at rest. We, too, are approaching that bourne, and will soon be there, and we, too, be at rest. What more or better do we want.

"A merry Christmas" be it then to those that feel like being merry, and a "happy New Year" too.—Why should not the New Year be a happy one? Why should it not be made so? Happiness or misery is mainly in ourselves. Let us be happy. Let us bury hard feelings and animosities, for our own sakes, if from no higher motive.

1856—It has a strange look, has it not. Which of us will write 1857. Out of every forty one will not; which one? Who knows? He alone who does all for the best. In his hands we may safely trust this and all things else.—*Daily Journal, 24th.*

The Rumors of Peace.

The Northern Bee of St. Petersburg, Russia, indignantly denies that Russia has made any overtures of peace to the allies, or has any idea of doing so. Its tone is defiant towards France, contemptuous towards England, and even worse towards Spain and Sardinia. Its tone of confidence is no doubt gotten up for the foreign market. It is part of the game.—It is one of the bristles on the stiff upper lip. But for all that it tells much truth. The allies have very few results to show for all the costs and sacrifices their people have to endure, and there are no results of any consequence within their reach. Can they give it up so? Will Russia yield anything now? Evidently not. What then is the chance for a speedy peace? We may be mistaken, but we see none. We should be much surprised to find a solid peace in Europe for years to come. If, from a rupture of the Western alliance, a peace should be patched up with Russia it would only be to give place to a contest between England and France. The peace rumors are not worth the paper they are printed on.

The unfortunate difficulties between Drs. Smith and Deems, which now occupy the attention of the religious public, are among the most painful events of the day. We take no part in the contest. We know that Dr. Deems, of the N. C. Conference, preferred certain charges against Dr. Smith, of the Virginia Conference, and that the said conference acquitted Dr. Smith. Dr. Deems, Mr. Closs, and other Rev. gentlemen of the North Carolina Conference, say, through published cards, that the action of the Virginia Conference shows a determination, on the part of that body, to attach no weight to the testimony of any member of the N. C. Conference.—Much feeling is elicited.

Why cannot gentlemen, occupying such positions in the church of God as Drs. Smith and Deems, come together as brethren, rather than by a contrary course impair their own usefulness, and give occasion for those opposed to their society to sneer.

☞ Young America, is the name of a new periodical which has just made its appearance in New York. It appears to be designed to occupy a similar position here, with that assumed on the other side of the water by the London Punch. We doubt its success in attaining that position, although it is far from dull, as any one can bear witness who has read "Yankee Notions," of which this is a weekly edition, and being so, is good, but lacks the punchy flavour.

The Eastern end of the North Carolina Railroad has been completed two miles beyond Greensboro'.—The first train arrived at Greensboro' on Thursday last, the 13th inst. There remained to be finished six miles, which was expected to be completed in a short time.

☞ We have from Mr. Whitaker, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions, for January 1856, a very handsome number, handsomely illustrated. Also, his illustrated newspaper, the first number, whereof the letter press is superior to any newspaper on this side the Atlantic. The illustrations are well designed, but not executed in a corresponding style, nor as well as they will be when the affair is fully under way.

Putnam for January, has a strange article on the Shakesperean Drama. An article bold, plausible, and ingenious. The writer does not think that the deer-stealer of Stratford upon-Avon, really wrote the plays that the world knows under the grand designation of Shakespeare. He reasons that there is internal evidence rendering the thing morally impossible. The speculations embodied in the article seem to point to Raleigh or Bacon.

Without giving our assent to this hypothesis, we can still recommend the article to the attention of the careful and reflecting reader. To any other it will be mere jargon.

Also, Yankee Notions for January. Sharp and biting as the season.

☞ Coroner John C. Wood held an inquest Sunday over the body of Franklin Rothwell, aged 17 years and 10 months, who died suddenly on Saturday night last, at the residence of his father, Capt. A. B. Rothwell, from the effect of fits, to which he had been subject. Verdict accordingly.

The Carolina Cultivator announces in its last number, that its publisher, Wm. D. Cooke, Raliegh, has procured the services of Professor B. S. Hedrick, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, under whose editorial supervision the publication will be placed from and after the first of next February. This affords a strong guarantee for the future ability and usefulness of the Cultivator.

☞ It is said that Dion L. Bourcicault, the author of London Assurance, and other successful acting plays, died at New Orleans on the 20th.

☞ The Legislature of Missouri has adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

Correspondence of the Journal.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 24, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—

Dear Sir:—The solution of the vexed question of the speakership is as far off as at the opening of the session, and it is vain to speculate upon what shall be the result. In the meantime everything is quiet, and the House in a good humor, and little danger of a speedy dissolution of the Union. A resolution to adopt the plurality rule was defeated on Saturday by a majority of 8 votes. The Democrats still preserve an unbroken front. They seem determined to adhere to their candidate, as it is understood they have never held a meeting for conference since the one held on Saturday night before the assembling of Congress, according to immemorial usage. Colonel William A. Richardson, their candidate for speaker, is a gentleman in the prime of life. He was born in 1811, in Kentucky, and in early manhood removed thence to Illinois, which State he now, in part, represents. He was a field officer in the Illinois Regiment, commanded by the lamented Hardin, and shared the dangers and the glory of the field of Buena Vista. But, if he acquired fame and military laurels there, he deserves no less distinction for the civic trophies he won in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the memorable struggle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. By his exertions, mainly, was the passage of the bill secured, and a generous constituency in Illinois has returned him hither.

He is of manly bearing, national—thoroughly national—in his feelings, and of that frank-hearted, open and generous flow of manners, that commends him to Northern gentlemen. There is but a small band of Southern Democrats in the House, but they are all—Glancy Jones, Florence, and all—true men, devoted to the whole country, by the side of whom it is a pleasure to act.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25th, 1855.

At a meeting held at Front street M. E. Church, this evening, Thos. Loring, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W. A. Walker appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Z. H. Green, Oliver Kelley and B. W. Beery, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the action of the meeting. On further motion, the Chairman was added to the committee, which, after a short absence, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain occurrences, not necessary to recapitulate, have rendered it proper for us to express our sentiments in regard to our esteemed brother and distinguished fellow-citizen, Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, therefore

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and uprightness of Dr. Deems as a gentleman, and in his purity of character as a Gospel Minister.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to bear to Dr. Deems, at his residence in Goldsboro', a Silver Pitcher, with suitable inscriptions, as a token of our affectionate regard for himself and family.

Messrs. B. W. Beery, Z. H. Green and W. A. Walker, were appointed a committee to carry into effect the above resolution.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was also added to the committee.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Dr. Deems, and that the editors of Wilmington, and other parts of the State, be respectfully requested to give them an insertion in their several papers.

T. LORING, Chairman.

W. A. WALKER, Secretary.

The Steamer Northern Light.

In our telegraphic column this morning will be found three telegraphic despatches from New York, giving a brief account of the seizure, the escape, and the final capture of the steamer Northern Light, belonging to the Nicaragua Transit Company. For the better understanding of these despatches, we make room for the following, which appears in the New York Herald of yesterday morning's issue:

"We publish this morning an account of the detection of a secret fillibustering movement against the State of Nicaragua, which has been in progress for some weeks past in this city. It appears so far as the circumstances have transpired, that over three hundred men were already enlisted for six months' service in that country, for which they were to receive pay at the rate of twenty-five dollars a month, and at the expiration of the term a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land. The whole force was to sail to-day for their destination in the steamship Northern Light, which was also to convey a large quantity of munitions of war to the belligerents under Colonel Walker. Information of the whole affair was given to the United States district attorney, Mr. McKeon, who has taken the necessary steps to prevent the departure of the men; but it still remains to be seen if he can detain the vessel."

Another Nicaragua Expedition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Nicaragua steamer has engaged to carry out 500 men, pretended emigrants, under the protection of Parker H. French.—District Attorney McKeon has protested against it, and telegraphed the President for instructions.

[SECOND DESPATCH]

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Northern Light has been detained by the United States marshal on suspicion of carrying reinforcements to General Walker, at Nicaragua, in violation of the neutrality laws.—There is much excitement about the wharf.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Northern Light escaped from the custody of the United States marshal and proceeded down the bay. She was soon overhauled by a revenue cutter which had started in pursuit of her. She fired a gun across the bows of the Northern Light, which brought the steamer to. Two other cutters coming to her assistance, she was finally brought back to her wharf.

Three hundred and fifty passsngers, supposed to be fillibusters, were found on board. Each one was supplied with a bottle of liquor.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

The Whig says:—The citizens of Charlotte were called, on Saturday last, to vote upon the question of authorizing the Town Authorities to subscribe $25,000 to the above road. The vote was not full and stands as follows:

For the Appropriation	122
Against the Appropriation	20
Maj. for Appropriation	102

From the Washington Union.

The Voice of the Press and the People.

The spontaneous judgment of the independent press is the best evidence of the propriety of the course of the Democracy in the House of Representatives. We have already laid before our readers the sentiments of leading opposition papers warmly approving the firmness and fidelity of the Democracy. Our numerous letters breathe the same spirit.—One of the purest patriots in New England writes as follows:

"How nobly the democrats of the House are standing! They take the first right step by making the Kansas issue a test, as they did in 1852 by making the Compromise a test, by which we elected Gen. Pierce."

A leading democrat from Pennsylvania says:

"The course of things at Washington places our party on high grounds, and is greatly strengthening us with the people."

The Charleston (S C.) Mercury says:

"CONGRESS.—The last accounts by mail from Washington give us the result of fifty-five ballotings for Speaker. It affords scarcely more promise of an organization than the vote of the first day. The democrats have adhered with wise and commendable persistency to their first choice, leaving it to the various factions of the enemies of the administration to take the responsibility of organizing the House. As there is no doubt they will come to terms in time to make use of all the spare funds in the treasury, we feel no anxiety as to the ultimate solution of the difficulty. Somebody must be sold and somebody bought; and being satisfied that the supporters of Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate, are not in the category, we are content to leave the intriguing and log-rolling to the mob of factions that have gained preponderance in the House. That there is one party which is persistent and true is some proof that there is in all the States a willingness to uphold the constitution and laws of the country. Whether this is the predominant will may be determined by the present Congress."

The Natchez (Mississippi) Free Trader of the 11th says:

"This contest, which is likely to prove a protracted one, is one of the most striking illustrations of the strength and integrity of principle of the democratic party, and of the factious character of the opposition, which has been given in many years. The sterling representatives of the true democracy of the country, well knowing that they are in a minority in the House, and cannot by their own unaided strength elect a speaker of their own choice, have stood, and still stand, firmly and inflexibly together, a Macedonian phalanx amid contending factions. They have united, and remain united, upon their own chosen champion, scorning all coalitions, bargains or compromises, resolved to incur defeat rather than compromit their integrity of principle by any arrangement by which they might create even a suspicion that they would sacrifice it for any consideration. They are resolved to march to victory or defeat with their own glorious standard, with all its noble mottoes waving over them, refusing any alliance with any faction the price of whose purchased aid would be the slightest concession of political principle. They present a spectacle of moral grandeur which has rarely been witnessed in congressional halls. If any alliance is to be made at all, it must be by the acknowledgement, on the part of those who shall unite with them in electing the gentleman of their choice, that the democratic candidate is the true representative in the contest of the true principles. In the language of a contemporary, they are resolved that Mahomet shall come to the mountain, if there is to be any combination at all.

* * * * * *

"If the know nothings were half so 'intensely' national and patriotic as they profess to be, they would unite in the elevation of Richardson, who is the only constitutional candidate in the field, and who, if the election were to be decided now by the people who choose the present Congress, would be elected by an overwhelming majority. But no! their votes are cast chiefly for free-soilers or for men who have no chance whatever of election—votes which, if cast for the only sound candidate, would at once terminate the struggle. Why do not the Southern know nothings in Congress adopt this course? Why, by their factious opposition to the democracy, do they persist in contributing to the final triumph of a free-soiler? They are not representing the Southern people; and when the gallant Richardson shall have been defeated by some free soiler, the Southern know nothings, who are now proving recreant to the solemn trust reposed in them, will heep a beautiful harvest of popular indignation. They will receive the reward of the unfaithful servant, and be cast into outer darkness. They will *darken* the doors of the Capital no more."

The Boston Post says:

"The position of the democratic members of Congress—the resolution they adopted at their first caucus—their nomination of Mr. Richardson for Speaker, and their steady advocacy to him since—their announcement that their attitude was defined, their candidate presented, and that they would neither make nor receive any proposition compromising their nominee, their party, or their principles—we repeat, the position these events have given them before the nation is one of great moral power, and commands the admiration and respect of all consistent and honorable politicians. The record which bears the names of those gentlemen who have voted for Mr. Richardson will stand as evidence of party fidelity, high-minded devotion to principle, and patient endurance, on the part of those who fill the roll, that will secure to them the confidence and gratitude of the democracy of the United States. This action of the democratic members of the House has imparted new confidence and energy, and pride to their political friends in all quarters; let them continue as they have commenced, and notwithstanding the present Congress has opened with an anti-democratic majority we should not be surprised to see it close with the democracy in the ascendant."

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The New York Post Paris correspondent writes:

Marshal Pelissier demands permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith. He declares that it is impossible to continue operations there on account of the want of water for the horses of the army. The Russians have poisoned the wells, and he asks, what is the use of keeping an army of 160,000 men shut up in their entrenchments? It will be sufficient to leave garisons at four of five points, but there is much fear here in regard to the moral effect of an evacuation in the Crimea.

The matter is still undecided. It is probable, however, that the advice of Marshal Pelissier will be adopted. It is also said that England wishes next spring to undertake alone the maritime expedition against Cronstadt, reserving to herself, however, of demanding the aid of an army for disembarkation in case of necessity.

* * Gen. Canrobert, as I am told, is about to marry the daughter of one of the physicians of the Emperor, a beautiful lady, thirty-two years of age, who has hitherto rejected all proposals of marriage, and who will bring to Gen. Canrobert, as a dowry, in income of 150,000 francs. This is a match of the Emperor's making. He has made several such matches for his friends and former companions of the political vicissitudes, often making additions to their dowry from his private treasury.

Arctic Expedition Ship Discovered.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 24.—The British discovery ship Resolute, abandoned in the Arctic sea, was brought into New London yesterday by Captain Buddington, with all her armament, stores, and equipments, worth $100,000. When found she had drifted over 1,000 miles from the spot where she was abandoned.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin's Party.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A despatch received from St. Pauls, Minnesota says, a party arrived here yesterday from Red river on their way to Canada, bringing intelligence of the fate of Sir John Franklin's long lost party. They all perished on the coast opposite Montreal Island where their bones now lie, having died of hunger. A party of Esquimaux reached them just as the last man perished. The party bring home several relics of Franklin's expedition.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The barque "John Curtis," Williams, master, arrived here from Newport, reports on the 5th instant, in lat. 37 52, lon. 68, fell in with the brig Frederick W. Horn, from Georgetown, S. C., for Kennebunk, in distress, having been dismasted fifteen days previously and became water logged. The John Curtis took off the captain and crew and brought them in. They had subsisted on a quarter of a pound of raw pork each per day.

☞ There is to be a municipal election in Charlotte on the 14th of January. There are two tickets in the field, K. N. and Democratic Anti-Know Nothing.

THE "WAR" IN KANSAS.—*Gov. Shannon's Proclamation.*—The following is the proclamation issued by Gov. Shannon, in relation to the recent excitement in Kansas:

Proclamation by the Governor of Kansas Territory.—Whereas, reliable information has been received that a numerous association of lawless men, armed with deadly weapons and supplied with all the implements of war, combined and confederated together for the avowed purpose of opposing by force and violence the execution of the laws of this Territory, did, at the county of Douglas, on or about the 26th of this month, make a violent assault on the sheriff of said county with deadly weapons, and did overcome said officer and did rescue from his custody by force and violence a person arrested by virtue of a peace warrant, and then and there a prisoner holden by the said sheriff, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law:

And whereas, also, information has been received that this confederated band of lawless men did, about the same time, set fire to and burn down a number of houses of peaceable and unoffending citizens, and did destroy a considerable amount of personal property, and have repeatedly proclaimed that they would regard no law of this Territory, resist by force of arms all officers and those aiding and assisting them in the execution of the laws, or any process issued in pursuance thereof:

And whereas, also, I have received satisfactory information that this armed organization of lawless men have proclaimed their determination to attack the said sheriff of Douglas county, and rescue from his custody a prisoner for the avowed purpose of executing him without a judicial trial, and at the same time threatened the life of the said sheriff and other citizens:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, and that the said sheriff of Douglas county may be protected from lawless violence in the execution of the lawful warrants and other process in his hands, I, Wilson Shannon, Governor of said Territory, have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well disposed citizens of this Territory to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other citizens of this Territory, who shall be found within the vicinity of these outrages, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this armed organization, and assisting the said sheriff and his deputies in re-capturing the above named prisoner, and aiding and assisting him in the execution of all legal processes in his hands.

And I do further command that the district attorney for the district in which these outrages took place, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws, cause the above offenders, and all such as aided or assisted them, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of this territory, this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

WILSON SHANNON.

Following this proclamation is a notice from Brigadier General Gastin, of Kansas, ordering the militia of his brigade to assemble at Leavenworth City on the 4th of December, "armed and equipped according to law."

Defining Positions.

There was a large amount of eloquence uncorked in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, relative to the nature of parties, and the position of certain individuals who have been *fencing it* for their own benefit during the late elections. We give a brief extract from the proceedings.

Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, having asserted that Pennsylvania would have cast seventeen votes for the national Democratic party, (Mr. Richardson,) instead of the six, had it not been for know-nothingism, as professed, but freesoilism in disguise, and in reality, in his State.

Mr. Allison, of the same State, arose and said:

"He desired to ask his colleague a question. He wished to know whether he understood him aright when he said that the principles of the know nothing party and the free-soil or anti-Nebraska party were identical, and that the union of these two parties in Philadelphia had prevented the national democracy from having a majority of the State delegation on the floor. If so, he endorsed that idea. He believed that, had it not been that the people of Pennsylvania condemned the action of the last Congress on the Nebraska bill, seventeen national democrats might have again represented his State in the present Congress; but as the people condemned it, the know-nothings and free-soil party united, and Pennsylvania is now represented by a majority who are opposed to that act."

This is a frank confession, from a Pennsylvania know-nothing, who cannot be supposed unacquainted with the facts of which he speaks.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania then arose and attempted to relieve the K. N.'s of that state of the odium attached to such connection, when Mr. Jones spiked the gun with the following significant interrogatory. We quote from the record:

He asked if the know-nothing party of Pennsylvania was not the free-soil party, upon what principle all his colleagues, who had been sent to Congress as know-nothings, had, with the exception of three, supported the gentleman from Massachusetts for Speaker, who was publicly held up as being the very bone and sinew of abolitionism?

The answer of Mr. Campbell, (the same gentleman who was a candidate early in the session,) is significant of the hair splitng acuteness which K. N'ism fosters.

Mr. Campbell replied that he and his colleagues were supporting Mr. Banks, and the gentleman was at liberty to entertain any views on the subject of slavery that he thought fit, they considering that an open question.

Who Challenged Greeley?

Under this caption, the Staunton Spectator publishes the paragraph below. It is too good to be lost, so we do our share in passing it around:

That is the question now—not "who struck Billy Patterson?" The newspapers say that some Virginia Editor had the assurance to insult Horace with a challenge to mortal combat, some weeks since, in Washington city, and considerable anxiety is manifested by our exchanges to know who it was. Syme, of the "Petersburg Intelligencer," seems especially exercised in regard to the matter. We desire to assure our Petersburg cotemporary that it was not us. We would rather engage in a rough and tumble "skrimmage" with a pole cat, than fight Horace Greeley "at ten paces." We don't know who challenged Greeley, but the man who did, was altogether too condescending for an Editor—especially a Virginia Editor. Horace is respectable in nothing but his talents, and it strikes us that the "code of honor" would forbid an engagement with him. It was, doubtless, a bit of thoughtlessness on the part of our unknown cotemporary, and we think it likely that if the challenge had been accepted he would have sent off for one of his negroes and fought Horace by proxy.

TRIAL OF REV. DR. SMITH.—This trial closed on Tuesday, resulting in the acquittal of Dr. Smith of all the charges of falsehood, immorality, &c., preferred by Dr. Deems. The vote was on every specification 85 to 1, 86 to 1, 76 to 2, &c., that it be not sustained. Eight, ten, or twelve members were excused from voting—(witnesses we suppose.)

The Petersburg Express says that explanations were given on the part of those voting in the negative, that, while they so voted, they intended to imply no immorality on the part of Dr. Smith.

The Conference was to proceed on yesterday to try Dr. Smith on charges preferred by Rev. Mr. Closs of N. C.

Immediately after this result, a splendid Bible was presented to Dr. Deems, in presence of a large audience assembled in the basement of the Washington street M. E. Church, by the young ladies and gentlemen of Petersburg, "as a token of their sincere regard and *unaltered* appreciation of his high position as a Christian minister."—*Fay. Obs.*

THE KANSAS TROUBLES AT AN END.—The following despatch has been received from St. Louis:

"A despatch dated Independence, 18th, says that the trouble at Lawrence has been settled by the people promising to deliver the offenders, and obey the laws of the Territory, and to recognise the governor as such, and conduct them

A HUSBAND AND FATHER TURNED UP AFTER THIRTY YEARS' ABSENCE.—The Cincinnati Inquirer gives the following particulars of one of those strange episodes in life in which the *old* adage of "truth is stranger than fiction" *was* fully illustrated:

About six years *since* a lady named Mrs. Martha Wood, accompanied by her son, his wife, and a couple of children, arrived in that city from New Bedford, Massachusetts. She stated that she was a widow of twenty four years' standing, her husband having been mate of a whaler which had been lost at sea. The family had resided for the greater part of the time on Liberty street, Mr. wood, the son, working at his trade, which is that of a cooper.

A few days ago a gray-headed and toil-worn man called at the residence of the family, and, seeing Mr. Wood, inquired for the widow, who, being called into the room, while gazing intently at the stranger, whose eyes were fixed mournfully upon her, requested to know his business.

"Do you not know me, Martha?" said he. And at the sound of his voice, like the memory of an olden melody, met her ear, she gave vent to an hysterical cry, and fainted in the arms which were open to receive her.

The tale is soon told: The ship in which he had made his last voyage from New Bedford was cast away in the South Sea Islands, and he was one of the few who escaped a watery grave. After enduring almost unheard-of privations he succeeded, after thirty years' absence, in reaching his native city.—From a brother of his wife he learned their present location, and arrived here to find her whom he had left a young and blooming bride far advanced in the evening of life, while the infant, upon whose lips, when last he saw him, he had imprinted a father's kiss, and who could then scarcely lisp his name, was now a stalwart man and the head of a family. How many hopes and fears must have agitated the old mariner as he again set foot, after his long pilgrimage, upon his native soil!

THE RAILROAD ACROSS FLORIDA.—The enterprise of constructing a railroad across the peninsula of Florida, so as to bring the Gulf and Atlantic ports into more immediate intercourse, is becoming a subject of considerable interest. The Charleston Standard is indebted to a friend in Florida for a few facts in relation to its progress:

We are at work on the road with about three hundred hands, and are pressing forward with every degree of success. We have a large force on the trestle and bridge across Amelia marsh and river, and expect to have a train of cars running from this to twenty miles out by the 1st of June next. We learn, also, that one of your enterprising merchants intends in a very few days to have a steamer on the route inland from your city to this place, making this city her terminus. We want a name for the Atlantic city. I think it should be called the City of Florida. What think you? We expect to send you the products of the whole State through this place in a few years, and I see no good reason against calling it Florida. We commenced only two months ago, and already we have a large hotel and several other buildings going up."

THE DEATH OF ROBERT SHUYLER.—We mentioned yesterday a rumor of the death of Robert Shuyler, the noted New York financier. The following extract from a private letter from Paris, published in the Courier des Etats Unis, seems to confirm the report:

"Robert Schuyler died about the middle of last month [November] in the suburbs of Genoa, where he had resided for some time under the strictest incognita with his family. His collossal frauds had not enriched him; he received from America the means of his subsistence. His place of residence would have been known long ago but for the interest which many persons occupying very important positions in the management of several railroads, especially the New Haven road, exerted to keep it in the shade. Since he absconded his health has steadily declined, and he died literally of a broken heart.—Many distinguished financiers of New York will not be sorry to hear of his death. He leaves I am told, a large collection of important papers, which will add (for they will be published) a curious chapter to the history of your New World speculations. His body has been temporarily embalmed, and will probably, be sent to America."

Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind recently paid a visit to Paris, and created quite a sensation. The fair vocalist, however, for some reason or other, has never yet permitted the Parisians to listen to the exquisite tones of her extraordinary voice. It is stated that during her stay at the French capital, she was seen one night at the Comic Opera, but remained only until after the first act. A letter writer says:

"She rarely went out, and only two or three times to the theatres in the evening, and to the exhibition during the day, endeavoring to maintain everywhere the strictest incognito, and running away as soon as she was recognized."

It is added that two or three distinguished visitors succeeded in obtaining an interview with Jenny, but she listened to their compliments without frowning, but it was impossible to draw from her an answer. She did not speak a word, not the least monosyllable. Her friends say in excuse that she does not know French, but this is a fable. Jenny Lind speaks French as well as any German singer, not excepting Mademoiselle Cruvelli.

SALARIES OF ENGLISH BISHOPS.—The salaries of the Archbishops and Bishops of England are exhibited by the returns of Parliament as follows:

Archbishop of Canterbury,	£27,000, or	$185,000
" of York,	10,000, or	50,000
Bishop of Durham,	17,000, or	85,000
" of London,	14,000, or	70,000
" of Winchester,	14,000, or	70,000
" of Ely,	12,000, or	60,000
Nine others on an average,	5,000, or	25,000
The rest on an average,	3,000, or	15,000

For a year and a half past there has been no vacancy on the Episcopal bench, but in the next year and a half there will probably be five vacancies. If one man should be the chief adviser of the Crown for the next *eighteen* months, on him will probably devolve the responsibility of selecting almost one-fifth of the whole Episcopacy of England.

ADMIRAL BRUNT.—Admiral Brunt commander of the French fleet in the Black Sea, whose death off Messina was announced by the last steamer's papers, was but fifty-nine years of age, and enjoyed a high reputation in the French navy. He was an Alsatian, born at Colenar, May 26th, 1796, educated at the naval school of Brest, and in 1815 entered the navy. In 1827 he became a lieutenant, and with that rank commanded the brig Adventure at the blockade of Algiers. The brig ran aground, and he and his crew were captured and imprisoned in Algiers until released at the taking of the city by the French. He was then tried by court martial for the loss of his vessel, but honorably acquitted. The next year he became a captain, and in 1843 was sent to the Marquesas Islands to establish the French protectorate there. Accomplishing this, he became Governor of the French Islands in the Pacific.

A CASE FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Senate of Virginia have lately passed a bill for the voluntary enslavement of a free negro of Southampton county. He is an old man, sixty years of age, and has been lately emancipated, but is anxious to remain in the condition of servitude, which he knows by his own experience and observation is the best and happiest condition for his race. So numerous are applications of this character that it has been found necessary to introduce a general law into the Legislature for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes of the commonwealth.—*Richmond Dispatch, Friday.*

WOMAN, OH WOMAN, HOW FICKLE ART THOU!—We noticed several days since, the fact that a Presbyterian minister, resigned his charge at Philadelphia, because the rules of his church would not allow him to marry a lady, in Virginia, who had been divorced. The reverend gentleman alluded to came to Virginia, where the lady lives, to claim the boon for which he had resigned his occupation and salary, but the lady, on hearing of his resignation, declined marriage, giving as her reason the desire not to seperate church and pastor.—*Express.*

Steamer Burnt.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—The steamer Seminole running between Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida, was burnt to the water's edge at Jacksonville, on Thursday night, with about two hundred bales of cotton.

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.—According to the report of the first auditor, the disbursement in this State will exceed its receipts in 1856 by $1,455,251 66.—To meet this deficit, the auditor states that an average increase of 100 per cent. to the taxes will be necessary. That is, property which now pays 20 cents on each $100 value, must pay 40 cents. And this 100 per cent. increase does not admit of a dollar's appropriation to internal improvements.

From Brook's "German Lyrics."

Two Lovers.

A skiff swam down the Danube's tide,
Therein a bridegroom sat, and bride,
He one side, she the other.

Tell me, my dearest heart, said she,
What present shall I make to thee?

And back her little sleeve she stripped,
And deeply down her arm she dipped.

And so did he, the other side,
And laughed and jested with his bride.

Fair lady Danube, give me here
Some pretty gift to please my dear!

She drew a sparkling sword aloft,
Just such the boy had longed for, oft.

The boy, what holds he in his hand?
Of milk white pearls a costly band.

He binds it round her jet black hair,
She looks a princess, sitting there.

Fair lady Danube, give me here
Some pretty gift to please my dear!

Once more she'll try what she can feel;
She grasps a helmet of light steel.

On his part, terrified with joy,
Fished up a golden comb, the boy.

A third time clutching in the tide,
Woe! she falls headlong o'er the side.

The boy leaps after, clasps her tight,
Dame Danube snatches both from sight.

Dame Danube grudged the gifts she gave,
They must atone for't in the wave.

An empty skiff glides down the stream,
The mountains hide the sunset gleam.

And when the moon in Heaven did stand,
The lovers floated dead to land,
He on the one side, she the other.

Jubilate.

A very original composition by Elizabeth Youatt which appeared in one of the English periodicals.—Miss Youatt is a niece of the author of the excellent treatise on the Horse.

Jubilate! I am loved!
And his lips at length have said it
Long since in his eyes I read it,
But I thought it could not be—
Ah! what happiness for me!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Now am I like a little queen,
And very pleasant 'tis I ween;
Whatsoe'er I do or say
Seemeth good and right alway.

Jubilate! I am loved—
To see him kneeling at my feet,
Oh! it is sweet—'tis very sweet!
Every day and every hour
Do I glory in my power!

Jubilate! I am loved!
So dearly loved, that till I prayed,
I was more than half afraid;—
Lord! forgive my sins, and make
Me pure and good for his dear sake!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Lord! forgive my glorying!
To Thy dear cross I meekly cling!
Let the love he beareth me
Lead him—lead us both—to Thee!

THE BRITISH ARMY AND CAMP IN THE CRIMEA.—The army correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 20th ultimo, writes:

"As to future operations, it is not becoming in me to speak; but the Russian general must be a man of extraordinary confidence if he thinks he can extricate his army, when the spring comes, from the grasp of an enemy which already clutches the whole of his coast, is established at two points in his road, and has four distinct bases of operations, with sufficient forces to use them all, and to concentrate a prodigious force on any point he pleases. He may err: and, if he does, and the blot is hit, the result will be fatal. The Russsan infantry, in spite of its stubborn endurance and passive courage, is not equal to either French, Sardinian, English, or Turkish troops. Every day shows us that it has no chance against the latter when they are led and officered by Englishmen, or brave and skilful European soldiers.

"Their cavalry in equal numbers will be ridden down like grass whenever they stand against English or French squadrons; and notwithstanding the excellence of their artillery compared with other arms of their service, it cannot compete with ours for an instant as regards rapidity of motion or precision of fire. Prince Gortschakoff will be a grand strategist opposed to very weak generals if he succeeds in saving his army and marching them scatheless from the Crimea. The health of our troops is excellent, the draughts which arrived are rather younger than is desirable, but they will get experience and instruction during the winter. They are admirably clothed, and fed as no army was ever fed before—fresh meat, bread, and vegetables are frequently issued to all.

"Henceforth the men are to get fresh meat only three times a week, and bread only three times a week, instead of every day. On the other days they will receive pork or salt-beef, and excellent biscuit. In respect to winter clothing, hutting, and feeding, our men are immeasurably better off than our allies; and, indeed, it is not unusual to see the latter eating in the English camp of the excess of our soldiers' cooking kettles. Little friendships have sprung up in this way. 'Francesee' come over with his spoon, an onion, and a bit of salt, or savory condiment, to some sapper or granadier, day after day, about dinner time; indulging in pantomimic conversation, interlarded with many "bonos," and regales on good soup and broth, to the great delight of his entertainer. Thus both are satisfied—a true *entente cordiale* is established through the medium of the stomach, and no one is a loser."

"BLUE" WHITE LETTER-PAPER.—The practice of blueing the paper pulp had its origin in a singularly accidental circumstance, which, not merely as an historical fact, but as forming an amusing anecdote, is perhaps worth mentioning. It occurred about the year 1790, at a paper mill belonging to Mr. Buttonshaw, whose wife, on the occasion in question, was superintending the washing of some linen, when accidentally she dropped her bag of powder blue into the midst of some pulp in a forward state of preparation, and so great was the fear she entertained of the mischief she had done, seeing the blue rapidly amalgamated with the pulp, that all allusion to it was studiously avoided; until, on Mr. Buttonshaw's inquiring in great astonishment what it was that had imparted the peculiar color to the pulp, his wife, perceiving that no great damage had been done, took courage and at once disclosed the secret, for which she was afterwards rewarded in a remarkable manner by her husband, who being naturally pleased with an advance of so much as four shillings per bundle, upon submitting the *improved* make to the London market, immediately purchased a costly scarlet cloak (somewhat more congenial to taste in those days, it is presumed, than it would be now,) which he presented with much satisfaction to the sharer of his joy.—*Herring's Paper and Paper Making.*

THE U. S. STEAMER ROANOKE.—This splendid naval fabric, which was launched at Portsmouth, Va., on the 12th instant, having been freed from water by the action of her own pumps and two common ships' pumps, worked by a small engine, which were introduced on board of her, was raised on Friday. The Norfolk Argus, of Friday, says:

Upon examination it appears that eleven of her beams are partially sprung, or broken nearly amidships, and forward of the main hatches. The leak is in her ways about five feet above her kelson, and between the fore and main hatches. She was taken into dock last evening. She is found to have sustained no other damage than that mentioned. The test of accurate measurement shows that she is not "hogged" in the slightest degree—and, what is of great importance, not one of her knees has been discovered to be started. She will, of course, be thoroughly surveyed when in the dock.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Washington Union publishes a statement of the imports of foreign merchandise imported into the United States, and the foreign and domestic produce exported therefrom for the quarter ending September 30th, 1855. The aggregates are as follows:

IMPORTS.

Specie,	$623,671
Free, other than specie,	9,634,948
Dutiable,	61,763,331
Total,	$72,021,950

EXPORTS.

	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.
Specie,	$358,127	$13,771,866	$14,129,993
Free merch'd'se,	811,707	41,458,576	42,270,284
Dutiable do	4,199,023	——	4,199,023
Total,	$5,368,857	$55,230,442	$66,599,299

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A bill has passed the Senate of South Carolina, by a vote of 23 to 19, by which it is provided that instead of the whole legislature appointing Presidential electors, such members of the House of Representatives as shall meet on the day fixed for the election shall appoint them. The objection urged against the present method is that a portion of the Senate is chosen two years before the Presidential election. The body most "fresh from the people," it is contended, should alone have the power to elect.

Decision Relative to Bounty Lands.

It will be seen from the subjoined letter, addressed to several members of Congress, that the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the volunteers engaged in the removal of the Cherokees are entitled to bounty land under the provisions of the first section of the act of March 3, 1855:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, Dec. 18, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 3d instant, a re-examination of the question, whether those engaged in the removal of the Cherokees are entitled to bounty land under the provisions of the first section of the act of March 3, 1855, was made by this Department, and I concluded to refer the matter to the Attorney General of the United States for his official opinion. This opinion is received, and is to the effect that the language of said act, to wit: "Each of the survivors of the militia or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory called into military service and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States," intends not only militia or volunteers whose military service was performed under the general command of the United States and in time of war, but also such as rendered military service, whether in war or not, and whether under the immediate authority of the United States, or of a State or Territory, but who shall have been paid for such service by the United States.

Upon a review of the whole subject, aided by the opinion of the Attorney General and the views expressed by you, I am satisfied that the construction above given to the act is correct, and have so instructed the Commissioner of Pensions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. McCLELLAND.

The Hons. George S. Houston, George W. Jones, Howell Cobb, and John H. Lumpkin, House of Representatives, Washington.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

CABIN POINT, Surry Co., Va.

Dr. Seth S. Hance:—I was in Baltimore in April, 1854, and from a paper I received of yours was induced to buy a box of your Pills, recommended as a sovereign cure for the Epileptic Fits. At that time one of my servants had been afflicted with fits about twelve years. When reaching home, I commenced with the pills according to directions. I do not think she has had one since. My wife, though, is somewhat induced to believe she may have had one only. Enclosed you will find five dollars, for which you will please forward me two boxes. I suppose you can forward them by mail. Your compliance will oblige me. Yours respectfully.
M. P. SLEDGE.

Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills are also a sovereign remedy for every modification of nervous diseases. The nervous sufferer, whether tormented by the acute, physical agony of neuralgia, tiedoloreux, or ordinary headache, afflicted with vague terrors, weakened by periodical fits, threatened with paralysis, borne down and dispirited by that terrible lassitude which proceeds from a lack of nervous energy, or experiencing any other pain or disability arising from the unnatural condition of the wonderful machinery which connects every member with the source of sensation, motion and thought—derives immediate benefit from the use of those pills, which at once calms, invigorates, and regulates the shattered nervous organization.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

Ask any one who has ever used Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

☞ What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

YORK, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me.
W. W. PHILIPS,
No. 2 Columbia place.

Dec. 26th, 1855—1w d&w

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS. Dec. 26-1wd&w

☞ WILMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.—This Institution, located at Capt. Potter's Office, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, will be open for the reception of deposits on Wednesday of each week from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday of each week from 4 to 9 o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. TAYLOR, Pres't.

May 1, 1855.—201-tf

☞ GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—The Editor of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24th, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture has wrought

'They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eye had become faverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it. Dec. 18—t17J.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT & Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.

"The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases oftimes arise from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would, as a public monitor, warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—*Scott's Weekly.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

Dec.24.—t5J d&w.

140,000!!!

A MARYLAND LOTTERY

TO BE DRAWN ON THE

HAVANA PLAN.

MANAGERS' OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND LOTTERIES,
Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1855.

THE Managers of the Maryland Lotteries having had it suggested that the plan of drawing the HAVANA LOTTERIES has its favorites, and being desirous to gratify the public, have concluded to draw a LOTTERY ON THE HAVANA PLAN on the THIRD SATURDAY in each month.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.
CLASS 5,
To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.
Prizes amounting to **140,000 dollars** will be distributed according to the following magnificent scheme:

20,000 *Numbers!*—1,000 *Prizes!*

Prizes Payable in Full without Deduction.

☞ ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWENTY TICKETS ☜

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	- - -	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 "	- - -	25,000 is	25,000
1 "	- - -	8,000 is	8,000
1 "	- - -	4,000 is	4,000
1 "	- - -	2,000 is	2,000
3 Prizes of	- - -	1,000 are	3,000
4 "	- - -	500 are	2,000
66 "	- - -	200 are	13,200
122 "	- - -	100 are	12,200
4 Approximation Prizes of		200 are	800
4 "	" "	150 are	600
4 "	" "	125 are	500
4 "	" "	100 are	400
4 "	" "	75 are	300
12 "	" "	70 are	840
16 "	" "	50 are	800
264 "	" "	25 are	6,600
488 "	" "	20 are	9,760
1,000 Prizes, amounting to			$140,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The two preceding and the two succeeding numbers to those winning the first 200 Prizes, are entitled to Approximation Prizes as above.

The payment of all Prizes is guaranteed by the State of Maryland.

All tickets in the Lotteries authorized by the State of Maryland, bear the lithographed signature of "F. X. BRENAN, General Agent for the Contractor."

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

There are 20,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 20,000.—There are 1,000 Prizes. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 corresponding with those on the tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are rolled up and encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel. The amounts of the different 200 full prizes are also rolled up in the same manner and placed in another wheel. The 800 Approximation Prizes are decided as above.

After revolving the wheels a number is drawn out of the wheel of numbers, and at the same time one is drawn from the Prize Wheel by boys who are blindfolded. These are opened and exhibited to the audience—the prize being credited to the number drawn by the Commissioner. This operation is repeated till all the prizes are drawn out.

Persons wishing particular numbers must send their orders early, with instructions what to do in case they are sold.

The drawing will be promptly sent to all purchasers.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Wholes $10; Halves $5. Quar. $2 50; Eighths $1 25.

Address orders for Tickets to F. X. BRENAN,
Dec. 17.—87-1m Baltimore, Md.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on accommodating terms, at Whiteville, on the first of January next, the PLANTATION known as the Beatty Place, in Columbus county, on the line of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, about two miles from Whiteville.

The tract contains TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, EIGHTY of which are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered with ash and pine.

Persons desirous of purchasing will call at the subscriber's residence, at Jonesboro', and he will take pleasure in showing them the premises offered for sale. H. BONHAM.
Dec. 11th, 1855 82-ts

DIED,

In Cumberland county, at the residence of her son, M. C. Lamont, on the 11th inst., MRS. FLORA LAMONT, consort of the late Duncan Lamont, Esq, aged 63 years. She was a native of the Island of Islay, Scotland, but a resident of this county for the last 35 years. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived the life of a christian and died the death of the righteous, beloved and respected by a large circle of acquaintances.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Dec. 22—Schr. Marine, Powell, 60 hours from New York, to George Harriss: with mdze.

23—Steamer Chatham, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Robinson's Landing, to George Harriss.

24—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 24—Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner: with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

25—Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh

Brig Windward, Killman, from Curacoa, to T. C. Worth; with salt.

26—Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Dec. 26—Schr Araminta, Marshall, (48 hours from Cape Henry,) from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Dec. 24—Steamor Southerner, Dodd, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Dec. 25—Brig Mazaltan, Lewis, for Cuba, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

Barque Robert Pennell, Turner, for Cardenas, by Keith & Flanner.

Dec.26—Schr. Albion, Newcomb, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with salt, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Head-Quarters 31st Regiment, N. C. Militia,

TEACHEY'S, Dec. 24th, 1855.

The companies composing the Upper Battalion of the 31st Regiment, are hereby ordered to assemble for review and inspection at Kenansville, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Court-Marshal to be held immediately after parade.

The *commissioned and non-commissioned officers* will assemble for drill at 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, the 25th of January, 1856. By order of the Colonel commanding,
Dec. 28—17-3t. DANIEL T. McMILLAN, Adj't.

SALE OF LANDS, NEGROES, &c.

WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January next, on the Plantation of the late Edward B. Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantation containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared, and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are wood lands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N. Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persons wishing to purchase lands. It is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne, and Wilmington, there are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dwelling house and all proper out houses, Overseer's house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton gin, and Grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 35 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas, &c.; 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 150 sheep, about 100 head of cattle, and the plantation stock and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—for the Plantation 3,000 cash and the balance at one, two and three years credit, with interest from sale—for the other property, all sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100 and under $200, six months credit; all sums over $200, six and twelve months credit. For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plantation, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wilmington, N. C., any information will be given.
C. H. DUDLEY,
WM. H. DUDLEY.
Dec. 26th, 1855 94—17-ts

STOLEN

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LAST NIGHT, a Brown Leather PORTE MONNAIE, containing 12 $5 bills, 2 $1 bills, and 1 ten-cent piece.

A reward of $25 will be paid for the detection of the thief and return of the book and contents.
Dec. 24.—93-2t—17-1t* B. F. NIXON.

OFFICE WIL. & MAN. RAIL ROAD,
Wilmington, Dec. 13th, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL FREIGHT transported by this Road will be at the entire risk of the owner, from the moment it is unladen from the Cars at the point of delivery. L. J. FLEMING,
Dec. 13th, 1855 General Superintendant.
Herald and Com. copy one year.

NIXON'S HOUSE,

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]
West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y H. R. NIXON.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

THOSE SUPERIOR articles, manufactured in Wilmington by Messrs. Costin & Gafford, are offered for sale by the undersigned, who has been appointed Sole Agent for their disposition in this place. Dealers and consumers are invited to examine and test them by use, in comparison with such as are imported from the North. Samples are offered gratuitously, with a full conviction that these articles, after a fair trial, will be preferred to any other in market; while they will be sold for a less price.
Nov. 21. GEO. HOUSTON.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR BILLS ARE READY FOR settlement, and must be paid. Our time for credit is three months. Yours, in wast,
Nov. 26. W. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING,

40 BOXES OF R. GORDON & CO'S. CELEBRATED Preserved Peaches, Pears, Damsons, Quinces, Blackberries, Pine Apples, Green gage Marmalade, Cranberry Sauce, Crab Apple, Red Currant, and Pine Apple Jellies; Raspberry, Strawberry, and Blackberry Jams. 7 cases Preserved Ginger, and Chow-Chow, (Fresh Importation.)—500 boxes Sardines, whole, half, and quarters.

A large and fresh lot of RAISINS, whole, half and quarter boxes; also, fresh Currants and Figs and Citron; 20 bxs Cheese, English Dairy and Goshen; fresh lot of Butter; 40 bags Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee. For sale by
Nov. 8th. WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

MULLETS & MIXED FISH.

150 BBLS. just received, for sale by
Nov. 21. GEO. HOUSTON.

PEACH BRANDY.

10 BBLS. Superior, above proof, for sale by
Nov. 21. GEO. HOUSTON.

CHEESE.

100 BOXES N. Y. State and Dairy, for sale by
Nov. 21. GEO. HOUSTON.

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.—The only complete stock of the above instruments, ever kept in this market, is now offered for sale by
Nov. 6th C. & D. DuPRE.
45 Market Street.

COAL! COAL!

126 TONS BEST RED ASH COAL, received per Schr. Henry Nutt from Philadelphia. For sale low by
Nov. 23d, 1855. T. C. WORTH.

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY,

5 BALES more of North Carolina NEGRO CLOTHS. Just received.
Oct. 22d. HEDRICK & RYAN.

FLOUR, CORN, AND TOBACCO,

JUST RECEIVED per Railroad—for sale by
Nov. 15. CUMMING & STYRON.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

TO HIRE, for the ensuing year, THREE good Turpentine Distillers. Apply to
Dec 14, 1855.—85-tf GEO. HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	.5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.30	@	31
Sperm	.40	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.17	@	18
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.12½	@	13½
St. Domingo	.12	@	14
COTTON, ℔ lb	8	@	8½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	95	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	.25	@	28
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.42	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 25	@	5 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00@00		00
do. No. 2	00@10		00
do. No. 3.	5 75@	6	00
do. No. 4	3 50@	4	00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@00		00
Herrings, East	4 00@	5	00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00@	none	
do. do. cut,		none	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
N. C. brands	9 00	@	9 25
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.80	@	90
Oats	.50	@	55
White Beans	.90	@	1 25
Pease, Cow	.80	@	85
do. Ground	1 75	@	1 80
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 15
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	.0	@	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 25
N. River	00	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	.4½	@	00
American, ref.	.5½	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop	.0	@	7
Swede	.5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 10	@	1 15
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.48	@	50
N. E. Rum	.48	@	50
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	60
do. Apple	.50	@	00
do. Peach	.75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.00	@	none
Surinam	.00	@	40
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	0	@	5
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	.0 00	@	2 00
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 50
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	1 90
do., in order		@	2 50
Pitch	do 1 75	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 25	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1855

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote cast for Commissioners of Wilmington on Thursday last:

ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING.		KNOW-NOTHING.	
Wallace	458	Parsley	486
Bellamy	46	Northrop	471
Davison	459	Gardner	467
Miller	454	Davis	485
Hewey	453	Sutton	471
Lamont	456	Hart	467
Taylor	453	Russell	471

The Town Election.

We give the vote cast for Commissioners. It is unfortunately a fact that our ticket is not elected.—The whole number of votes cast was 927. The average majority for the successful ticket is eighteen and four-sevenths, to a fraction.

Well, our ticket is defeated for the present, and there is no use to cry over spilled milk. But we are not beaten nor dismayed. We have brought up a lee-way of full eighty votes since the August election, when the majority against us on the strict town vote was about one hundred. The majority of the votes cast was 62, and had the votes from the country been excluded it would have been near about one hundred. And we have gained this, too, in the face of the registration law, which operated largely to our disadvantage. But for that law there would inevitably have been a majority of full fifty votes for the Anti-Know Nothing ticket. Old citizens of town we are informed, came down to the polls, but could not vote from not being registered, others, working-men, although registered and tax-payers were not prepared in the present stringent times to fork over their taxes immediately, and therefore could not get a *pass*. Of the votes lost from want of registration three-fourths were on our side and would have voted our ticket.—The same was the case in regard to the taxes. Many smaller property-holders, pushed up for money were disfranchised because they did not have the money at hand and did not care to go around borrowing it, and so stayed at home. We lost in that way. But with all these things against us, we have gained about eighty votes in a little over four months. We need not advert to the influence wielded by a party in power, all of which was thrown warmly into the contest, nor to the fact that the majority for the successful party does not equal the number of voters actually in the employ of the town. We are not now debating or calling in question anybody's right to do as they have done, but simply adducing facts bearing on the case, and going to show the difficulties the citizens Anti-Know Nothing ticket had to contend with. In the face of all these difficulties the majority of the successful party has been reduced to a merely nominal affair. The result of another contest can therefore be easily foreseen.

If we were to say that we do not feel somewhat disappointed, or, as people say, bad, over the result of the election, we would not expect anybody to believe us, and we say no such thing. But we submit cheerfully to the legal decision of the people at the polls.

We are warm partizans; we have our personal preferences, and we think that nobody can pretend to say that in the gentlemen on our ticket we did not have candidates eminently deserving of the warm personal as well a political support of their personal and political friends, and they got ours and they will get it again with a will. But while both personally and politically we supported the Anti-Nothing ticket, we opposed the opposite ticket purely upon political grounds. We have studiously avoided all personal reference to the gentlemen composing the opposite ticket. Everybody knows them as respectable and good citizens. Let that pass. In a few days things will subside to their usual level.

Well, the Registration Law beat us. Had our voters been registered as closely as those of our opponents we would have carried the day, for we had the majority and have it now. A gentleman who was at the polls all day informs us that there were over twenty five of our voters who could not exercise the right of suffrage on this account. Better luck next time. Gentlemen of the opposite party, it is your turn now, it will be ours next time.

☞ There is a great deal of truth in the old proverb, that the least said the soonest mended. In the heat of election contests, much will always be said and done on both sides that had perhaps better not be said or done; but when the contest is over and the thing decided, such things become worse than useless, since they can, by no possibility, effect any result, save that of creating and perpetuating personal feeling. At such a time, the proverb with which we set out becomes doubly true and doubly applicable.

The successful party had a grand jubilation and a procession and an illumination, and what old General Cass once called, much "noise and confusion." One of their transparencies had on it "130 majority—Their last Effort." How the painter could figure it out would rather puzzle an arithmetician to discover. There were 927 votes polled. To have given a majority of 130 over the highest vote for any one on our ticket would have required 125 more votes than were actually polled, and to have had 130 over the lowest would have required 114. The fact is that 7 votes more would have elected one of our candidates, 9 two of our candidates, 11 three of them, and 14 more the majority of the ticket, which is rather a queer shewing for a splendid triumph.—The fact is that it was the closest election ever held in town. A close shave. Close enough to have kept all hands exceedingly nervous until the last name was counted out.

The Democrats and the anti-Know Nothing members of the old Whig party, who act with them, go for what they believe to be sound principles. Is it to be supposed that thus believing they are the men to give up the ship? Is there any doubt of the response to such a supposition? None in the world, especially in view of the fact disclosed by the result of the election, that although defeated by an average of 18 to 19 votes, they have still gained largely in the face of so many disadvantages.

Nor are they going to squabble among themselves or waste their breath in useless talk about what is over. With a less complete organization than their opponents they worked openly and manfully. They will close up their ranks, hold aloft the standard of their principles, rally around and fight under that standard until victory crowns their efforts.

The Albert Adams.

We are pleased to learn that the last steamer at Boston brought the news of the safe arrival of the Brig Albert Adams at Marseilles from Wilmington, N. C.—all well on board. It will be remembered that two of our young townsmen, Messrs. Wilkings and Taylor, went out in her, and, as she had been out rather over the usual time, without being heard from, some slight uneasiness was beginning to be felt. The news of her arrival has been received, of course, with pleasure, especially by the relatives of those on board.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker we have The Life of Geothe, by G. H. Lewes; 2 vols., octavo. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1855.

Also, Harper for January, as usual, handsomely illustrated.

It is understood that the dress making business is about to be incorporated with coopering. A number of active coopers will be required to hoop the ladies' petticoats; the model of female elegance being now a molasses cask or beer barrel.

Our Bar—Captain Woodbury.

It was understood here Thursday that Captain Woodbury, who has all along had the Superintendence of the work at the mouth of our river, had been ordered by the Department to another point. Captain Woodbury, apart from the confidence reposed in his character and professional skill, has acquired an experimental knowledge of our river and its currents that could not be acquired by any successor, no matter how able, for a considerable length of time; and, hence, it is felt here that the continuance of Captain Woodbury at his present post, is of vital importance to the interests of the work. Even in the midst of an exciting election, a Town Meeting was held, and resolutions passed requesting a reconsideration of the order. The Chamber of Commerce was called together in the evening to take some action in the premises.

Gentlemen were appointed on behalf of the citizens and the Chamber of Commerce to make representation to the Department of the earnest wishes of our community on this subject. There is also a memorial at Mr Lippitt's Drug Store, which the citizens ought to sign. This is an important matter.

The William Hyde.

Friday afternoon we went over the Barquentine William Hyde, built this year at Sackville, New Brunswick, at the ship-yard of Mariner Wood, Esq., and named in compliment to our young townsman, Mr. William Hyde. This is her first voyage here. She is designed for the foreign trade; in fact being still under the British flag she could not engage in the coasting business. She is 130 feet length on deck, 28 feet beam 10½ feet hold, draws when loaded 11 feet, 295 tons register—will carry 400 tons—she has a poop cabin 40 by 20, and 6 feet pitch calculated for carrying dry freight, and has comfortable accommodations for passengers. She comes to Adams, Brother & Co., and, we are pleased to learn is intended for the trade between Liverpool and this place, for which her draft of water eminently fits her.

The rig is something new to us. Square on the foremast, stay sails on the main, and a regular barque rig on her mizen mast. She is a fast sailer, a very substantial and well built vessel, and commanded by Captain Atkinson, a thorough seaman. We wish the utmost success to both the William Hydes.

DISASTER.—Schr. Skipjack, Capt. Price, went to sea from this port on the 17th inst. for Newbern, N. C., laden with salt; on the 18th, off Cape Lookout, encountered a heavy gale, during which she sprung aleak, and was abandoned.—The captain and crew were taken off by a schooner bound to Darien, Ga., and carried into Charleston, from which place they arrived here this morning.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.—The Cunard steamer Asia arrived here this morning at 6½ o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst.

The steamer Hermann sailed from Liverpool on the 5th.

The ship Constitution, from New York, was totally destroyed by fire in the river Mersey, on the day after she arrived. Her cargo was also destroyed, but the passengers' baggage landed safely.

The English papers are filled with peace rumors, but their assertions are totally at variance with the continental press. The London Times and De Israeli's organ, the London Press, assert that peace is at hand—that Austria is about to address an ultimatum to Russia, summoning her, under a threat of breaking off negotiations with her, to accept such conditions of peace as the Western Powers are now willing to assent to, but which they will not agree to after another successful campaign.

The Berlin correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle says that Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of December 2d, and hence all attempts of the other German States to exercise a pressure upon the Western Powers, with a view to pacification, have been paralysed. There are various reports of attempts at negotiation, but the state of affairs appears to stand thus: Austria has made a communication to France embodying the terms which she is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. France has submitted this communication to England, and both governments have it now under consideration. The terms are a great advance upon any yet offered, but they are terms for Austria, not Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join the allies if the ultimatum is rejected, but only to suspend her relations with Russia.

The London Times says positively that the treaty with Sweden has been signed at Stockholm, while the Post firmly denies it.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no desire for peace. The overland trade was profitable and money was abundant.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—Advices from the Crimea state that a weak fire was still kept up by the belligerents but nothing of importance had occured. The north side of Sebastopol was rapidly assuming gigantic dimensions. The preparation for destroying the docks were nearly completed. The bulk of the Russian army retained its former position. The French army had been reinforced with 12,000 troops. The English and Sardinians had also been reinforced. So also the Russians. The latter continue to threaten Kerich, which has been largely reinforced.

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa had failed.

A despatch from the Baltic, dated Dec. 6th, states that the united squadrons, under Admiral Dundas, were then passing the Bell, homeward bound.

RUSSIA.—A Russian Grand Council of War is to be held at St. Petersburg, to settle the plans for the defence of the coast from the gulf of Bothnia to the southern extremity of Volthynia.

ASIA.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Russians have taken Kars.

ENGLAND.—Parliament has been prorogued till Jan. 31st.

The King of Sardinia has returned to France.

A TROUT LIVING IN A WELL TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—Mr. F. Hoyt, a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from South East, New York, Nov. 19th, says:

Can any one tell how long a trout fish will live? Twenty-five years the past summer I came on the farm where I now am. Almost the first work that I did after getting in my spring crops was to drain a bog swamp, the outlet of which leads the Croton river. I had an old Scotchman to do the ditching. One day he brought up a trout fish about the size of a man's little finger in his whisky jug, (by the by we used a little on the farm then, and not since then.) I put it in the well near the house, and it is there now, grown to a goodly size—say about a foot long and large in proportion. It has been fed but very little; once in a while some one throws in a grasshopper or cricket, to see him catch it. The well is thirty feet deep and water hard, and settles down nearly to the bottom, and then again rises to near the top. He has been taken out a few times to clean the well, but not for the last five years.

Friday last I got a grasshopper, the last one I expect to see this fall, and gave it to him. The water is now twenty-five feet deep, but it hardly touched the surface before he had it. If any one has a fish older than mine I would like to know it.

Mr. Henry C. Cary, the well-known writer on political economy, estimates the capital invested in railroads in this country at seven hundred millions of dollars. Mr. Cary, in a pamphlet recently published, has prepared a table of twenty-four principal railroads the aggregate capital of which amounts to ninety-eight millions of dollars, the total earnings of which were sixteen millions of dollars in 1854 against ten millions of dollars in 1853. Notwithstanding this increase in the earnings of these roads, Mr. Cary notices that the stock of these roads, which could have been sold two years ago for more than one hundred millions of dollars, are now quoted at prices in the market that would only realize seventy-five millions of dollars. If this rate is carried out as the basis of calculation, the depreciation could not be less than one hundred and seventy millions of dollars on the railroad property of the country.

HOW THE SUB-TREASURY WORKS.—The Boston Post says:—"It is stated that Mr. Guthrie has effected all the transport of specie necessary for the operation of the government during the past year, not only without expense to the department, but under arrangements which have yielded a profit of $10,000.

From the Albany Police Tribune.

A "YALLER" CAT WITH BRASS BUTTONS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have resided in Albany for some months. Their home was formerly in Michigan. Mr. Hall is a gentleman of full habit, and a strong passion for duck shooting—this accounts, perhaps, for his having bagged Mrs. Hall. Mrs Hall is a bright-eyed middle-aged woman, who does not like to be "left alone." She is subject to fits of nervousness, and runs away with the idea that the more solitude you have in a house, the sooner it becomes haunted. Mrs. Hall is a very agreeable woman, has a magnificent eye, and talks "fluidly," as Mrs. Harris would say. So much for the general appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Hall. On Monday last, Mr. Hall imprinted a kiss on Mrs. Hall's cheek, and told her he was going a shooting on Long Island, and would be absent from home for a week. Mrs. Hall burst into tears, and said such an absence would be the death of her. Mr. Hall said "Pshaw!" and concluded the speech by promising to bring her a hundred dollar dress, from Stewart's. Mrs. Hall was mollified. In consequence of this, Mr. Hall repaired to the office, to "write up the cash book," and give the clerks such advice as would keep their morals sweet for "the coming week."

During Mr. Hall's absence "at the office," Mrs Hall busied herself in filling his sachel with a few necessaries for the tramp. In the collection were two shirts, four dickeys, six handkerchiefs, two pair of razors, one lather brush, and a broken cup. Mr. Hall returned to the house, fixed himself up, and about 6½ o'clock started for the steamboat. Mr. Hall intended, when he left home, to stay a week. Instead of that, he only staid one day. On arriving in New York, he was overtaken by a sore throat of such severity, that his physician said he must instantly return home, as a week's duck shooting on Long Island would lead to an early funeral at Albany. Hall took the advice, and on Tuesday, returned to town on the Hudson River Railroad. He came up in the 5 P. M. train and got home about 10½. He was met on the stoop by the house dog, who wagged his tail, and when the door was opened by the servant girl, accompanied him "up stairs." Mr. Hall found Mrs. Hall still up and dressed. Mrs. Hall was surprised at Mr. Hall's sudden return, and hoped "nothing had happened. Mr. Hall said, "no, nothing serious, only a sore throat, that a little care and horehound would soon overcome." Mrs. Hall said she was rejoiced to hear it, and gave Mr. Hall a kiss that "reminded him of old times." Just here the dog, Carlo, went into the bedroom and commenced barking.

"What's that dog barking at, my dear?"

"Can't say unless it's that distressed cat that has annoyed us all summer."

"Not that yallar cat that I tried to kill last week?"

"The same, I suppose."

"But how did he get into the bedroom?"

"Came in off the back shed I presume. I saw him there just before tea. He will go away in a moment."

"Go away? not by a long shot. Get me my revolver and I'll blow his brains out."

"Not for the world, my love. Don't bloody up the carpet. Raise the window and call Carlo away and he'll go out himself."

"I don't believe in any such arrangement, Mrs. Hall. I've been after that cat about a month, and I am now determined to blow his brains out, blood or no blood."

Mrs. Hall tried to disuade him, but without effect. Mr. Hall had resolved to kill the cat, and he would do it. As Mrs. Hall would not "touch a pistol for the world." Mr. Hall went to the bureau and got it himself. Having examined the load, and adjusted the caps, he advanced towards the bed room, preceded by Carlo, who poked his nose under the bedstead, and gave a yelp that waked the baby that the nurse had in the next room. Mr. Hall then leaned over his hand, and by this means enabled himself to see as far under the bed as Carlo did. Mr. Hall gave one look, and then asked Mrs. Hall "if that yallar cat wore a blue coat and brass buttons?" Mrs. Hall gave a screech, and "lost her reason." Mr. Hall told "the yallar cat" to come out. The yallar cat obeyed the order, and when he did so, he was discovered to be "an old mouser," who keeps a lumber yard in the vicinity of the Little Basin. The yallar cat fell on his knees, and promised to explain matters in the morning.

Mr. Hall said matters explained themselve. In proof of which he ordered the yallar cat to "take Mr. Hall by the arm and leave the house." The yaller cat did as was ordered. This finished up the business of Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning Mr. Hall ppeared at the police to enter a complaint against the yallar cat for criminal conversation. Justice Parsons informed him that crim. con. was not a crime in this State, and that if he wanted satisfaction he must sue for it in some other court. Mr. Hall handed the case over to L. D. Holstein. What will become of it will be known at the next court. We should not wonder if "the yallar cat, with brass buttons," had to count out about ten thousand dollars.

The Loss of the Crescent City.

The Savannah Evening Journal of Tuesday, contains the following with reference to the loss of the Crescent City, of which we have already had a brief account by telegraph.

By the British Schr Baltic, which arrived just before we go to press, we learn that the steamship Crescent City, on her voyage from New York to Havana, was lost on the 7th inst., on Matanilla Reef.—Her passengers were all saved. Eight of the crew arrived here on the Schr. Baltic.

A glance at the map shows that Matanilla (or Manarilla) Reef in lat. 28, off the Peninsula of Florida, and near the Bahama Islands.

Since the foregoing was in type we have been kindly furnished with the Nassau Guardian of the 12th, containing the following particulars:

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.—The United States Mail steamship Crescent City, Commander Alfred G. Gray, left New York on the 3d inst., with passengers and a general cargo for New Orleans via Havana. She had a fair wind, and nothing of importance occurred till Friday evening last, when at about 7 o'clock she struck with a tremendous crash, on the Little Bahama Bank, about 20 miles to the S E of the Northern point of Maternilla Reef. Good observations were made that day, soundings had been taken up to the time of the vessel's striking, and the only cause that can be assigned for the unfortunate occurrence is the setting in of a very strong south-easterly current.

The steamer bilged immediately, and no time was lost in lowering the boats and constructing rafts, in case it should be requisite to desert the ship before assistance could be obtained. There were 81 passengers on board, none of whom sustained the slightest injury, which may be attributed to the absence of all unnecessary excitement. On Saturday about 7 A. M. Capt. Gray sent a boat out filled with women and children, in hopes of finding a place to land them, as well as the rest of his passengers, but she returned in about two hours, without being able to accomplish that desired object.

It was then determined to despatch a boat to the nearest station, Sandy Cay, about 40 miles off, and Capt. Holbrook (one of the passengers) kindly volunteering to take the command, left the wreck at about 10 A. M. After incessant rowing until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the boat reached Sandy Cay, and Capt. Holbrook fortunately fell in with the wrecking schooner Defiance, Saunders, master, who was just getting under weigh for some other place. The Defiance immediately took her departure for the steamer, and reached her in company with a sloop at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The Defiance took off all the passengers from the wreck but three or four, with part of their baggage, and brought them safely to Nassau yesterday, the rest remaining with Capt. Gray, the crew, and engineers, for the purpose of saving what property they could. The latter arrived here this afternoon in the schooner Star.

Since the first vessel arrived, a number of others have left for the wreck. Consignees, T. Darling & Co.

The above particulars have been kindly furnished us by the purser of the steamer, Mr. Petit, who came to Nassau in charge of the passengers.

A KNOW NOTHING INCOMPETENT AS A JUROR.—In the New York Supreme Court, on Monday last, touching the competency of a Know Nothing, or member of the Order of United Americans to sit on a jury, on account of his opinions in reference to the Irish and Roman Catholics, Judge Morris, delivered an opinion, affirming that as the foundation of American jurisprudence is the right to be tried by an unprejudiced jury, it is proper to ascertain whether the jurors are members of that order or not, in order to determine how much he might be warped by the principle of that organization. The refusal of a Know-Nothing juror to answer the question whether he was a member of the order, in a case tried some time since, was the occasion of this opinion from Judge Morris.

How Peter Bothered the Lawyers.

What it was that took me into the court-room of T——, whether unpleasant business or ignoble curiosity, need not be known even unto you, dear reader. The only fact I wish you to understand, is, that I was there, and that while there, it became my fortune to meet once again with my old acquaintance, Peter Mulrooney.

When I entered the court-room, there was quite a mixture of oval Irish and round German faces outside of the iron railing which forms the barrier to encroachments upon the dignity of the bar; and, judging from the broken heads and blackened eyes exhibited by many of the spectators, it was not difficult to surmise that the occasion which had brought them together was to obtain the plaster of the law for wounds which had lately been received by one of those spirited rows which warm up so delightfully the old Celtic heart.

But let me describe the scene. Within the railing, and running from it at right angles, were some seven or eight benches, crowded with quite a respectable number of witnesses, consisting of a delicate sprinkling of all nations. Parallel to the benches, but on the opposite side of the court-room, on elevated seats, sat the terrible jury. The central space was occupied by a fair mahogany table, covered with green cloth, around which were seated quite a number of daintily dressed gentlemen, who styled themselves attorneys-at law. Seated in the centre and rear, on an elevated platform, dominating the humbler desk of the clerk, were a couple of grave elderly gentlemen, with keen eyes and placid faces, whose posts of honor indicated the judicial nature of their functions.

The case, which was already up for hearing, was, as I expected, one of assault and battery. The facts, as they were dimly elicited, appear to have been these:—The Irish, who were the defendants, had, some short time previous, been invited to wake one Mr. McShane at a short distance in the county, while, on the same evening, the Germans had been out dancing at one of their customary festival balls. These two parties returning homewards somewhere in the small hours, met; and, meeting, fought; but, who began the affray, seemed as difficult of discovery as the philosopher's stone.

Just as I entered, the counsel for the defence was in the act of examining a slip of paper. Presently, he said to the clerk—

"Call Peter Mulrooney, if you please."

"What do you expect to prove by him?" said the attorney for the prosecution.

"A good deal that may take you by surprise," responded the other with a smile.

"Ah, I dare say," said the prosecuting attorney, whom we shall call Mr. Bibulous. "I dare say; these Irish always hang together."

"Speak your sentiments more plainly," said the other with a laugh: "perhaps you would rather they should hang together."

"I don't know," said Bibulous, who, being of opposite politics to the Irish party in T——, regarded them with no little aversion.

"Peter Mulrooney," cried the clerk.

"Peter Mul-rooney!" exclaimed the stentorian crier.

There was no answer beyond a quick shuffling of feet, and an eager whispering, in which a touch of the brogue predominated.

"Si-*lence!*" shouted the crier. And then he called out again at the top of his voice—

"Peter Mul-rooney!"

"Whist! ye Omaudin!" said Peter, who had all this time been standing quietly by the side of the other. "Sure, as I'm not a little gossoon lost in a crowd, there's no nade to bellow atther me like a great bull calf."

"Why didn't you answer then?" said the crier, surrily.

"Arrah, betther manners to ye!" retorted Peter. "Would I be afther disturbin' their honors in that dirty way; an' I a gintleman of standin', an' a tacher of the decencies.

"You swear, Mr. Mulrooney?" said the clerk, proffering the book.

"Do you take me for a haythen?" said Peter, indignantly. "Sure it's not respectful to swear in a court of justice."

"But you must swear," said the clerk, sharply.

"Did ye'r honors iver hear the likes o' that!" said Peter, appealing to the bench. "A christian man, an' a dacent lookin' man, too, barrin' he has lost his crop of hair intirely—an' put on a sthrange lookin' thatch"—the clerk wore a wig—"to make me bur glariously an' feeloniously swear before the face of yer honors, an' the gintlemen of the jury, an' the gintlemen of the bar. Oh! but the vartue in me own fee me do that same."

"Mulrooney," said one of the judges, striving to repress the quivering about the muscles of his lips—his associate was stuffing a white handkerchief into his mouth—"Mulrooney, you must be aware that it is always necessary for a witness to take an oath before he can be permitted to give evidence at the bar."

"Sure, sir, I know," said Peter innocently.

"That is what the clerk requires of you," continued the judge, who added, with a faint attempt of gravity—"you will also recollect that it is our duty to commit any one to prison for contemptuous behavior in Court."

"Long life to ye'r honor," said Peter; "sorra bit I'll disgrace meself by hurtin' the feelins' of any respectable grey-haired gintleman like yerself, or ye'r honor's brother yonder who is aitin' his white handkecher to stop the hunger pain. Deed sir, I'd be takin' great shame to meself if I did."

"Swear him!" said the judge, nodding hastily to the clerk, and sinking back in his well-cushioned seat.

"Now, Mr. Mulrooney," said the counsel for his friends, "tell us what you know about this affair."

Peter's story is a perfect rigmarole. He had been to his friend McShane's wake—he had returned from it—his friends got into trouble with the Germans, but as to how the affray commenced, his memory, clear enough before, became very hazy. All he could recollect was, that sundry of the Irish being soundly pummelled by the Germans, pummelled quite as soundly their antagonists in return.

The cross-examination now commenced, and as Peter caught up and repelled every move of the keen-witted attorney, the contest between cultivated sharpness and native shrewdness, became gradually very exciting.

"Well, Mr. Mulrooney," said the attorney, "you say you left home in the evening, to assist in observing this national custom of yours. About what time in the evening."

"'Deed, sir," replied Peter with the utmost simplicity, "but that bates me to say. 'Twas betwixt and betwane sun-down and moon-rise."

"You are at least sure of that, I suppose," said the attorney quickly.

"Och, by the powers! that I am," said Peter with a keen twinkle of the eye.

"Have you an almanac, Mr. Clerk; pray see at what time the sun set and the moon rose on the 8th of April last."

"Sun set on the eigth of April, drawled the clerk, in the usual nasal tone, "at twenty-four minutes past six: moon rose at thirty-seven minutes past eleven!"

There were a sudden roar throughout the Court, like the scurge of waves upon the sea beach; the face of the prosecuting attorney flushed crimson, while Peter Mulrooney looked the very picture of unconscious innocence.

"You must speak to the point, witness," said the judge with all the sharpness he could command.—"Your answer is impertinent."

"Troth, ye'r honor," said Peter, respectfully, "it's sorry I am for that. Sure, 'tis the thruth I am tellin', by virtue of my oath."

"What o'clock in the evening was it, sir?" said the prosecuting attorney, whose red nose was now getting firery.

"Sorra bit I know," said Peter.

"Think; fix upon some daily occurrences for your guide, and tell the jury if it were before or after."

"Oh!" said Peter, after apparently reflecting a little. "It was after tay."

"Ah, now we shall get at it!" said Mr. Bibulous triumphantly. "It was after tea you say. Well, sir, at what hour do you usually take tea?"

"That depends upon convaniance," said Peter, with an air of the most profound thought. "Sometimes we have tay for dinner, and sometimes we have dinner for tay."

The attorney looked vexed. "I want to know your usual hour of taking the evening meal we call tea. Is it four, five, six, seven, or eight o'clock?"

"Yes, sir, that's the thruth!" said Peter, nodding his head.

"Which of those hours?" said the attorney, sharply.

"If it 'ud be plasing ye not to be afther bothering a poor boy, I'd be thankful," said Peter. "It's little I know about the one hour or the other, we dhrive the tay time up an' down the night so."

The attorney bit his lips—"Are you married, sir?" said he.

"Oh, but that does be bothering me entirely: sure I think so."

"What! don't you know whether you are married or not?"

"Aisey—aisey if you plase—sure 'tis a throuble-some question to answer any way, an' that's no lie. Misthress Biddy Connoly coorted an' married me wanst; but it strikes me I must be a widdy now."

"A widower you mean, I suppose. Your wife is dead then?"

"Who? Biddy Connoly? Truth sir, its my sarious opinion the fat ould woman is presarvin' herself for another husband twinty years forenent us."

"You are divorced are you?" said the attorney, looking significantly at the jury, as much as to say, "Ha! ha! here's a pretty witness for you!"

"Divorced! not a bit of it," said Peter, quietly.

"Separated then?"

"That's it!" said Peter, and then bursting out into a low rich laugh, he added, "Oh by the mortal, but it was glad I was when Michael Connoly cum back from his shipwrack, and aised me shoulder of mathrimonial desaver."

"When you reached the house of the late McShane what did you and your party do?"

"Wint in, sir!" said Peter, with the utmost simplicity.

"What next?"

"Gave Dinnis McShane as dacent a wake as ever was seen out of ould Ireland."

"Now, Mr. Mulrooney, you have told us you were present when this riot took place. I wish you to state distinctly who began it."

"I'd like to know, av it plase ye," said Peter, humbly, as he smoothed the crown of his hat. "I'd like to know av a wise, an' a understandin' jintleman like yerself, if ye can tell me when two dark clouds come thegither, an' strike lightnin', which of the two sthruck first?"

"This is no answer. Clouds cannot be compared with two parties of drunken men."

"I think the answer quite pertinent," said the attorney for the defence, with a smile, "for both men and clouds appear to have been charged with the fluid."

"Ah, ha!" said Mr. Bibulous, nodding significantly at Peter; "ah, ha! the man is no fool, I see!"

"I'd be sorry to conthradict yer experience," said Peter, smoothly; "an" sure I'd like to return the compliment, but the vartue of me oath!"

"What kind of a piece of road was it where this affray took place," said the attorney angrily; "was it straight or crooked?"

"Natherally it was as straight and purty a piece of road as ye'd liked to look at; but circumstantially, it was as crooked as a jintleman that has lost his timber," said Peter.

"How do you make that out?"

"Sure 'twas the liquor that made the differ."

"Oh! then, you confess to your party having been drunk?"

"It's my sarious opinion that it was them Garmans that was batin about like a wrack at say; an' that my frinds behaved themselves like dacent people, but it's not aisy to say."

"When you were at McShane's did you eat and drink?"

"Sure, sir; what did we go there for? Would ye have us starvin' wid the hunger, on an occasion the likes of that?"

"Certainly not—of course, certainly not. Now please to tell the jury what the refreshments consisted of."

"Lashin's of atin and dhrinkin," said Peter boldly.

"Never mind the eating, what kind of drink had you?"

"Poteen! poteen!" said the lawyer, as if affecting ignorance of the liquor. "Pray, Mr. Mulrooney, will you oblige me by explaining what poteen is?"

"Array," said Peter, slily casting his eyes at the rubicund nose of his questioner, "as if you didn't know?"

The prosecuting attorney, with his obnoxious nasal order growing redder and redder, turned to the bench and gesticulated vehemently. What he said could not be heard amid the storm of laughter.

"Silence," shouted the crier.

"Witness," said the judge absolutely snorting in the effort to maintain a coming gravity. "Witness, this cannot be allowed any longer. What is the reason you evade a direct reply to the question? Answer him; he must be answered."

"Troth, sir, I'll do that thing. The raison? Sure I supposed it was making fun of me he was."

"Why should you suppose that?" said the attorney fiercely.

"Bekase as I looked at yer Vesuvius of a nose, I thought ye must be well acquainted with the crater."

The judge fell back and exploded; the prosecuting attorney sunk into a chair as if a ten pound shot had fallen suddenly upon his head; the auditors were almost purple in the face, and there stood Peter, looking all about him with a sort of enquiring wonder upon his face, still utterly unconscious of any cause for such a noisy outbreak.

"Have you done with the witness," inquired the counsel for the defence.

"Let him go," said the attorney sharply. "I can do nothing with him."

Peter's eyes now fairly twinkled. As he left the box, he drew down the corners of his mouth with most sovereign contempt.

"Augh!" he muttered. "It 'ud take a dozen little red-nosed men to bate Pether Mulrooney, ayther with the tongue or the shilelah, I does be thinkin'."

According to the London Times, there is scarce a man of genius in England, in any of the arts, from the art of war down to the art of making iron railings. In one of its leaders, lamenting the dearth of eminent talent of Great Britain, once so fruitful of great men, that journal says:

"The great British nation is beginning at last to be conscious not only of some natural deficiencies, but even of a temporary obscuration of its powers.—We have had some good painters, though even they are finding their matches abroad, but for the rest—let us see! We want a Heaven-sent general [a slur upon General Simpson] We want a poet [a fling at Tennyson.] We want a good historian—not a brilliant essayist, [a sneer at Macaulay,] but a man who can write a commendious and classical history of England, or any other history. We want some endurable sermons, [a sarcasm launched at the whole body of the British clergy] If the pulpit just now has no luminaries to mention, on the other hand, the stage is not in its palmiest state. There died lately in great distress a man who could compose some original airs; but at this moment it cannot be pretended that we have a single composer of extraordinary genius. Going lower into those homely regions where Prince Albert loves to succor and elevate the soul of British art—in furniture, paper-hangings, iron-work, china, and almost everything that contributes to the decoration of our houses, we are still beaten by foreigners. *Apropos* of Birmingham, within these two years two splendid mansions have been built in Picadilly by millionaires, both with costly iron railing—the one, however, from abroad, the other evidently from some home foundry. The foreign railing is a work of art, the other is an iron railing, and no more."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who has received the great body of the northern fusion vote for speaker of the House of Representatives, yesterday withdrew his name from the list of candidates. His remarks will be found in our report of the proceedings. Coming from the leader of the great sectional party, they are entitled to consideration. What will most impress the reader in the speech of Mr. Campbell, as well as in the five days' balloting for Speaker in the House, is the spirit of a studied ignoring of the one-half of the Union, and the recognition of the other half as the *only part* of the republic. A party in a Congress of all the States, and with votes to control that Congress, *representing less than half of the States!* Abolitionism takes a long stride to disunion when it openly organizes to destroy the rights of fifteen States with only a *majority of members from the remainder of the Union!*—*Washington Union.*

THE WAY TO AVOID JURY DUTY.—The N. Y. Times tells a story of an Irishman, who came up to the Judge the other day, and begged to be excused from jury duty.

"But," said the Judge, "if all that ask are excused, we shall have no juries left."

"I know, your honor," said the applicant, with downcast head, while his finger nails were busy here and there and everywhere that the well practised digitals could reach. "I know—but mine is a peculiar case. I hate to say it, Judge, but if I must I must, I suppose—I've got the itch."

"Here, Mr. Marshal," hastily interposed the Judge, "*scratch* this juror out."

From the New York Daily Times

The Forrest Divorce Case.

This case, which was the cause of much excitement some four years ago, and the termination of which was so strange and unlooked for, was again brought up on Tuesday on a question of appeal for a new trial. The application for a new trial has never been argued, the case having been postponed from time to time at the request of the counsel of Mrs. Forrest. In the mean time she has received no portion of the annual fund allotted her by the Court, nor cannot until the question of appeal is decided.

The sympathies of the public, and especially of the ladies, may again perhaps be raised in her behalf, after reading the following description of her career in California:

A San Francisco correspondent of the Providence Daily Tribune, gives the following account of the late Mrs. Edwin Forrest:

Mrs. Forrest, *that* was, Mrs. Catharine Sinclair that is, is perhaps better known to the theatrical fame here than any other person. She came here bringing the sympathies of the people of the Atlantic States, and receiving the welcome of the people here. She has filled her role and must be nearly ready to retire; she has been successively a "star," a "manageress," a "fast woman" and a "strolling player," and is now going from town to town, murdering plays for the amusement of the miners and mountaineers.

Death of the Wife of Louis Phillippe.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Post, writing on the 29th ult., says:

It is reported at the moment I write that the poor Queen Maria Amelia, the widow of Louis Phillippe, has just breathed her last, at a country place near Genoa, and that her two sons, Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale, who were notified of her illness by telegraph, arrived at her bedside too late to receive her parting blessing.

MARRIED.

In New Hanover County, on the 18th inst., by John Bunting, Esqr., Mr. JACOB BEESLY to Miss SUSAN R., daughter of John G. Mahn, Esqr.

In this county, on the 20th inst., by A. J. Mott, Esq., Mr. JNO. W. PRIDGEN to Miss CAROLINE PRIDGEN.

DIED.

In this town, on the 19th inst., Mr. A. J. MASHBURN, aged 23 years.

Mr. Mashburn was a clever and gentlemanly man in every sense of the word, and his death is deeply regretted by all who knew him. The Odd Fellows and the Military accompanied his remains to their last resting place.

In Newberne, N. C., on the 30th of November, Mrs. ELIZA WHITEHURST, wife of the Rev. W. S. Chaffin, of the North Carolina Conference.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 20---Brig Reuben Carver, Barry, from New York, in ballast, to Russell & Bro.

Schr. Ned, Gunderson, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

21---Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Dec. 21---Schr. George M. Smith, Smith, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

Dec. 21---Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Dec. 22---Schr. Wave, Davis, for Newbern, by Jno. A. Stanley; with salt.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Naval Stores—All kinds are lower. We quote from last sales Dip Turpentine at 2 25, Scrape do. at 1 40, Spirits do, at 36c. ₱ gallon, Rosin $1, Tar 1 50. Cotton—No sales to report. Grain.—Corn comes in sparingly, last sale of Lyde county at 70c ₱ bushel measure.

NEWBERN, Dec. 19.—Corn—Sales from wagons and carts at 75 cents ₱ bushel. Fish—Mullets sell at $5 50 ₱ bbl. from stores. Flour—Sales of N. C. S. F. from Wagons at $10 ₱ bbl. Meal---sales at 80 cents ₱ bushe', by the lot. Pork---Dressed Hogs sell readily at 7 to 7½ and very fine 7¾ to 8 cents. Tar, $1 80 cents. Turpentine---Dip $2 80c. Scrape, $1 85.